MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3075.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1789.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

Propoſals *for Printing, by Subſcription,*

In three large Octavo Volumes, neatly printed on new types and fine paper, handſomely bound and lettered; price only *Thirty Shillings*, (which is leſs than half of the price which the London edition is ſold for) embelliſhed with *two Maps* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Riſe, Progreſs and Eſtabliſhment of the Independence of the United States of America,

Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc ſum.*
HORAT. 1ſt Ep. 1ſt Lib.

BY WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.
Formerly Miniſter of the Goſpel at Roxbury, in Maſſachuſetts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THOSE gentlemen who incline to purchaſe the above work in weekly numbers, can be ſupplied with the firſt on Monday, the 6th of April; containing 96 pages of large octavo, letter-preſs, at the moderate price of two ſhillings---the whole to be compriſed in fifteen numbers.

II. As this celebrated work is already in the preſs, ſuch gentlemen as will be entruſted with propoſals are particularly requeſted to be expeditious in forwarding a liſt of ſuch ſubſcribers as they may obtain to the publiſhers; and for every twelve which they procure, one ſett will be given *gratis*: and to the bookſellers the uſual allowance.

III. Each volume will contain about 500 pages; and ſhall, in point of execution, be little inferior to the Britiſh edition, and no money will be required 'till the delivery of the three volumes complete.

IV. As the publiſhing this extenſive hiſtory of the late war will be attended with a conſiderable expence, and the ſubſcription price (30ſ.) being ſo very moderate, non-ſubſcribers are to pay an advanced price.

V. It is expected, in the courſe of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely compleated---and a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the firſt volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the conteſt between America and Great-Britain, but includes the hiſtory of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. It is introduced by a conciſe, but very clear and correct account of the ſettlement and progreſs of the ſeveral ſtates now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author aſſures us, that in the proſecution of the work "he has paid a ſacred regard to truth, conſcious of his being anſwerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to diveſt himſelf of all undue attachment, to every perſon, country, religious name or profeſſion." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the riſe, progreſs and accompliſhment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Waſhington, and moſt of the principal officers in the American and Britiſh armies, with his extenſive correſpondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewiſe from his well known aſſiduity of collecting materials, and his having had acceſs to the papers of Congreſs, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reaſon to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In ſhort, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchaſed with unparalelled avidity, the intended publiſhers of this American edition flatter themſelves that a rapid ſubſcription will enable them to gratify the public curioſity within the ſpecified time.

We are the public's humble ſervants,
ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſhers at their different ſtores----by the other book-ſellers in the ſtate of New York---- by J. Cruikſhank, T. Dobſon, W. Young, W. Spotſwood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-ſellers and printers on the continent.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th day of this inſt. a Dutch ſervant man, named *John Zaps*, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, his ſhirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad Engliſh. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Eaſter, and has not returned. He had the ſame liberty laſt year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promiſe. Any perſon taking up the ſaid ſervant, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtrators of *Joſeph Pemberton*, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Eſtate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-Houſe, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the weſt ſide of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, lot No. 6 on the eaſt, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, No. 7 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 8 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 15 on the weſt, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 10 on the weſt, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 15 and No. 13 on the weſt, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No. 9 on the ſouth, No. 12 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the eaſt, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the ſouth, No. 13 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 11 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, No. 14 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the eaſt, containing 3 acres.

No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 13 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and ſtables 24 by 20 feet, a ſhed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the ſouth by John Sobers's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few aſparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of fruit, ſuch as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, diſperſed around the premiſes, with a pump of good water.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe and at the ſubſcriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
April 24. to *Ann Pemberton.*

Center Houſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, April 27.

WAS detained at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 30th day of March laſt, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Supposed to be ſtolen by a perſon who ſaid he came from near Shrewſbury, in Eaſt-Jerſey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The ſaid Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Juſtice of the Peace in Philadelphia, ſigned John Toan, importing that he ſold ſaid Mare to ſaid Harvey, and the certificate was witneſſed with the name of John Combs, a Juſtice of Middleſex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey diſappeared. †

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MILLER, late of Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

‡ HENRY MILLER,)
April 10, 1789. ROBERT LOLLER,) Executors.

NORFOLK, April 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in Norfolk, dated April 2.

"By Capt. Gilbert, the bearer of this, you will learn of our diſtreſs for want of all kinds of proviſions. There has not been for ſale in the whole iſland, one buſhel of corn for 16 days paſt. Capt. George, from Baltimore, brought in 17 days ago 400 buſhels of corn, which ſold immediately at 6ſ 8 per buſhel; he alſo brought in 360 barrels of flour, common and ſuperfine, which ſold at eight and nine dollars per barrel. No veſſel has arrived here with proviſions ſince Capt. George, and no veſſel belonging to the iſland is expected to relieve us. A great number of poor people have been, for 10 days paſt, obliged to live on the greens of the field. Governor Hamilton, by the advice of his Council, has opened the port of Bermuda, to all foreign veſſels whatever, for 30 days, to be computed from the 30th day of March, laden with bread, corn or flour. He alſo allows, for three months, the importation of ſalted proviſions from any foreign port whatever, in veſſels belonging to theſe iſlands. It is ſaid that if any foreign veſſel ſhould come here after the time limited by proclamation, they will be allowed to diſpoſe of their cargoe, if they can prove they ſet out with an intent to come here. If any veſſels be ready to ſail from Norfolk, with proviſions, adviſe them to call at Bermuda."

BALTIMORE, April 28.

The Favorite, Kittlewell, from Boſton, is arrived at Liverpool. Nancy, Ambroſe, from Rhode-Iſland, at Dublin.---Grand Duchеſs of Tuſcany, Poſt, from Philadelphia, off Weymouth.---- Convention, Jones, from ditto, at Gijon.---And Mary, Kervan, from Virginia, at Dover.

The Boſton Packet, Davis, from Boſton, Thomas, Vicary, and Fletcher, Flynn, from Virginia, paſſed by Graveſend, the 10th and 11th of February.

SALEM, April 21.

A veſſel is lying at one of the wharves in town, whoſe ſails, ſtanding rigging, twine, &c. and all on board of a ſimilar nature, (cables excepted) with Duck for ſale, are the manufacture of the town of Stratford, in Connecticut.

WORCESTER, April 23.

On Tueſday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town. His Honor Chief Juſtice Cuſhing gave a moſt excellent charge to the Jury; among other things which his Honor was pleaſed to notice, was the evil tendency of LIBELS---he pointed out, in a very clear and conciſe manner, the diſtinction between the liberty and licentiouſneſs of the Preſs---the difference between a citizen's publiſhing his ſentiments, on public meaſures, with a ſpirit becoming a freeman, and his ſtabbing and wounding private and public characters, and robbing them of their good name. After his Honor had concluded his charge, the Throne of Grace was addreſſed in a well adapted prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft.

Yeſterday was obſerved as a day of Faſting and Prayer, in the State of Connecticut, agreeably to ancient cuſtom.

By the Madras (Eaſt India) Gazette, which we have been favored with a ſight of, and which arrived laſt week at Boſton, in a ſhip commanded by Capt. Roberts, we learn that near 30,000 inhabitants of that country periſhed laſt year by famine.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Laſt Tueſday was by law the general election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Repreſentatives, throughout the ſtate, when the polls were opened in their reſpective places. It was ſuppoſed by many, that the preſent Governor would have had a formidable competition in the Hon. Robert Yates, Eſq; but it is now ſhrewdly ſurmiſed, that this ſuppoſition has depreciated.

We do not learn that any of the polls in this city are yet cloſed. It is ſaid, as the polls ſtood laſt evening, his Excellency George Clinton had a majority at ſome of them.

Yeſterday at two o'clock was ſolemnly inaugurated into office, our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT.

The ceremony was begun by the following proceſſion, from the Fœderal State-Houſe to the Preſident's houſe, viz.

Troop of Horſe.
Aſſiſtants.
Committee of Repreſentatives.
Committee of Senate.
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber.
Gentlemen in coaches.
Citizens on foot.

On their arrival, the Preſident joined the proceſſion in his carriage and four, and the whole moved through the principal ſtreets to the State-Houſe, in the following order.---

Troop of Horſe.
Infantry.
Sheriff on horſeback.
Committee of Repreſentatives.
Committee of Senate.
Aſſiſtants. (PRESIDENT and) Aſſiſtants.
(Preſident's Suite.)
Gentlemen to be admitted in the Senate Chamber.
Gentlemen in coaches.
Citizens on foot.

When the van had reached the State-Houſe, the troops opening their ranks formed an avenue, through which, after alighting, the Preſident advancing to the door, was conducted to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by both branches of Congreſs, and by them accompanied to the balcony or outer gallery in front of the State-Houſe, which was decorated with a canopy and curtains of red interſtreaked with white for the ſolemn occaſion. In this public manner the oath of office required by the conſtitution was adminiſtered by the Chancellor of this ſtate, and the illuſtrious WASHINGTON thereupon declared by the ſaid Chancellor PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, amidſt the repeated huzzas and acclamations of a numerous and crouded audience.

After the inauguration, the Preſident returning to the Senate Chamber, delivered, to both Houſes of Congreſs, the following SPEECH:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AMONG the viciſſitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that, of which the notification was tranſmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the preſent month: ---On the one hand, I was ſummoned by my country, whoſe voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat, which I had choſen with the fondeſt predileƈtion, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable deciſion, as the aſylum of my declining years: a retreat,

which was rendered every day more neceſſary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in health, to the gradual waſte committed on it by time.---On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the truſt, to which the voice of my country called me, being ſufficient to awaken in the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of her citizens a diſtruſtful ſcrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with deſpondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractiſed in the duties of civil adminiſtration, ought to be peculiarly conſcious of his own deficiencies.---In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful ſtudy to collect my duty, from a juſt appreciation of every circumſtance by which it might be affected.---All I dare hope, is, that if, in executing this taſk, I have been too much ſwayed by a grateful remembrance of former inſtances, or by an affectionate ſenſibility to this tranſcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little conſulted my incapacity as well as diſinclination for the weighty and untried cares before me, my *error* will be palliated by the motives which miſled me, and its conſequences be judged by my country, with ſome ſhare of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impreſſions under which I have, in obedience to the public ſummons, repaired to the preſent ſtation, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this firſt official act, my fervent ſupplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the Univerſe---who preſides in the councils of nations, and whoſe providential aids can ſupply every human defect, that his benediction may conſecrate to the liberties and happineſs of the people of the United States a government, inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſſential purpoſes; and may enable every inſtrument employed in its adminiſtration to execute with ſucceſs the functions allotted to his charge.---In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I aſſure myſelf that it expreſſes your ſentiments not leſs than my own, nor thoſe of my fellow-citizens at large leſs than either.---No perſon can be bound to acknowledge and adore the inviſible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States.---Every ſtep, by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed by ſome token of providential agency.---And in the important revolution juſt accompliſhed in the ſyſtem of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary conſent of ſo many diſtinct communities, from which the event has reſulted, cannot be compared with the means by which moſt governments have been eſtabliſhed, without ſome return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future bleſſings which the paſt ſeem to preſage. Theſe reflections, ariſing out of the preſent criſis, have forced themſelves too ſtrongly on my mind to be ſuppreſſed.---You will join with me, I truſt, in thinking there are none, under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auſpiciouſly commence.

By the article eſtabliſhing the executive department, it is made the duty of the Preſident, "to recommend to your conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient." The circumſtances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that ſubject farther, than to refer to the great conſtitutional charter under which you are aſſembled; and which, in defining your powers, deſignates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more conſiſtent with thoſe circumſtances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to ſubſtitute, in place of a recommendation of particular meaſures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotiſm, which adorn the characters ſelected to deviſe and adopt them. In theſe honorable qualifications I behold the ſureſt pledges, that as, on one ſide, no local prejudices or attachments, no ſeparate views, no party animoſities, will miſdirect the comprehenſive and equal eye which ought to watch over this Great Aſſemblage of communities and intereſts; ſo, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the preeminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the reſpect of the world. I dwell on this proſpect with every ſatisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inſpire: Since there is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed, than that there exiſts in the œconomy and courſe of nature an indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity: Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded, that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained: And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred fire of liberty, and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally*, ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the hands of the American people.

Beſides the ordinary objects ſubmitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exerciſe of the occaſional power delegated by the fifth article of the Conſtitution is rendered expedient at the preſent juncture, by the nature of objections which have been urged againſt the ſyſtem, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.-----Inſtead of undertaking particular recommendations on this ſubject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I ſhall again give way to my entire confidence in your diſcernment and purſuit of the public good: For I aſſure myſelf, that whilſt you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future leſſons of experience, a reverence for the characteriſtic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will ſufficiently influence your deliberations on the queſtion, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be ſafely and advantageouſly promoted.

To the preceding obſervations I have one to add, which will be moſt properly addreſſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It concerns myſelf, and will therefore be as brief as poſſible. When I was firſt honored with a call into the ſervice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous ſtruggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I ſhould renounce every pecuniary compenſation. From this reſolution I have in no inſtance departed.---And being ſtill under the impreſſions which produced it, I muſt decline, as inapplicable to myſelf, any ſhare in the perſonal emoluments which may be indiſpenſably included in a permanent proviſion for the executive department; and muſt accordingly pray that the pecuniary eſtimates for the ſtation in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to ſuch actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my ſentiments, as they have been awakened by the occaſion which brings us together, I ſhall take my preſent leave; but not without reſorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble ſupplication, that ſince he has been pleaſed to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and diſpoſitions for deciding with unparalelled unanimity on a form of government, for the ſecurity of their Union, and the advancement of their happineſs; ſo his divine bleſſing may be equally *conſpicuous*, in the enlarged views, the temperate conſultations, and the wiſe meaſures, on which the ſucceſs of this Government muſt depend.

G. WASHINGTON.

After this, the Preſident, accompanied by both Houſes of Congreſs, proceeded on foot to St. Paul's Church (where divine ſervice was performed by the Right Reverend Dr. PROVOST, ſuitable to the important occaſion)---in the following order, viz.

Troop of Horſe.
Infantry.
Aſſiſtants.
Door Keeper and Meſſenger of Repreſentatives.
Clerk.
Repreſentatives.
Speaker.
Preſident and Vice-Preſident.
Preſident's Suite.
Senators.
Secretary.
Door Keeper and Meſſengers of the Senate.
Gentlemen admitted into the Senate Chamber.
Sheriff.
Citizens.

Conſtables, Marſhals, &c. on each ſide of the Members of Congreſs at proper diſtances, from the front of the Repreſentatives, to the rear of the Senators.

In the evening fire-works were diſplayed, under the direction of Colonel Bauman---The brilliancy and excellency of them does honor to the projector.

The houſes of their Excellencies the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors were moſt elegantly illuminated on this auſpicious occaſion.

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Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13/6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4/6 per ounce.

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A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

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Country orders punctually executed as if the parties were preſent; and the money ſhall be returned for any article, ſo ſent, that is not approved of.

Experienced Workmen in the different branches, as above, will meet with encouragement due to their merit.

N. B. A YOUTH, of reputable parents, who is converſant in accounts, is wanted as an apprentice.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

American Editions.

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WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

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*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4/6.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2/6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2/6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8/4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

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On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

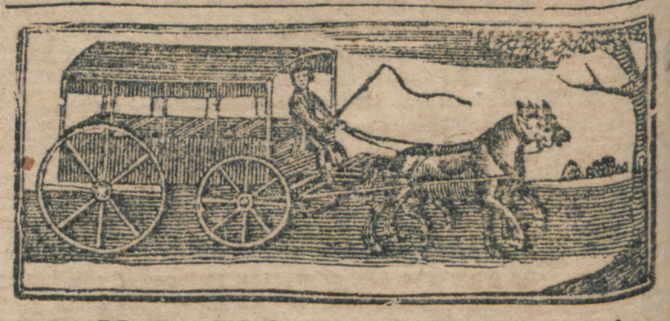
BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.



THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, April 20, 1789.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Jackſon, from Georgia, appeared and took their ſeats.

Mr. Tucker from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Ramſey, and the petition of John Churchman, reported in favour of the petitioners. And a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill on general principles, for the purpoſe of ſecuring literary property.

The Houſe ſpent ſome time in a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The following articles were exempted from any duty whatever---" Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, dying drugs (other than indigo) and beaver.

On all other articles not enumerated in the bill, a duty of *five per cent.* ad valorum, was agreed to.

A further proſecution of this buſineſs being poſtponed, the committee roſe.

The Houſe then, according to the reſolution of Friday, went into committee on the bill for preſcribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the ſixth article of the conſtitution; and having made ſome progreſs therein, roſe, when the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. Page in the chair.

A motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, to allow a drawback on goods reſhipped, was agreed to.

It was then propoſed, that a duty of per ton be laid on all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof.

And after ſundry remarks,

It was reſolved, that all veſſels built within the United States, and owned wholly by citizens thereof, and on all veſſels foreign built, but owned by the citizens of the United States, a duty of ſix cents per ton ſhould be laid.

The next paragraph in the original propoſition was then read, to wit, on all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers in alliance with the United States, or partly to the ſubjects of thoſe powers and partly to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Goodhue propoſed to fill the blank with ſixty cents, which, according to a calculation he made on a ſhip of 200 tons, would amount to about five per cent. on the freight.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed thirty cents.

Different gentlemen having ſpoken,

Mr. Goodhue withdrew his motion for ſixty cents.

A queſtion on 33½ cents was put, and loſt; and a queſtion on 30 cents was then put and carried.

Some debate was had upon the paragraph, reſpecting the duty on all veſſels belonging to the ſubjects not in alliance with the United States, and the blank was filled up with fifty cents.

The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States, to wit:-----

	In Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits, of Jamaica proof -	15
On all diſtilled liquors, of inferior proof -	12
On melaſſes - - -	6
On Madeira wine - - - -	33⅓
On all other wines - - -	20
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in caſks	8
On all beer, ale or porter, imported in bottles, per dozen	24
On malt per buſhel - - -	10
On barley per buſhel - - -	6
On lime per hogſhead - - -	100
On brown ſugars per pound - -	1
On loaf ſugars per lb. - - - -	3
On all other ſugars per lb. - - -	1½
On coffee per lb. - - -	2½
On cocoa per lb. - - -	1
On all candles of tallow per lb. - -	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti per lb. -	6
On cheeſe per lb. - - -	4
On ſoap per lb. - - -	2
On boots per pair - - -	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather per pair	10
On all ſhoes or ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff per pair	10
On cables for every cwt. - - -	50
On tarred cordage for every 112 lb. - -	50
On un-tarred ditto and yarn for every 112 lb. -	60
On twine or pack thread for every 112 lb. -	100
On hemp per cwt. - - -	50
On all ſteel unwrought for every 112 lb. -	56
On all nails and ſpikes per lb. - -	1
On ſalt per buſhel - - -	6
On manufactured tobacco per lb. - -	6
On ſnuff per lb. - - -	10
On every dozen wool cards - - -	50
On every buſhel of coal - - -	3
On ſalted mackarel, ſhad and ſalmon, per barrel -	75
On dried fiſh per quintal - - -	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb. - - -	6
On all ſouchong and other black teas per lb. -	10
On ſuperior green teas per lb. - -	20
On all other teas per lb. - - -	10
On all teas imported from any other country, or from India or China, in ſhips which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb. - - -	8
On all ſouchong or other black teas per lb. -	15
On ſuperior green tea per lb. - -	30
On all other green teas per lb. - -	18
On all window and other glaſs, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all blank books	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, and on all paſteboard	
On all cabinet wares	
On all buttons of metal	
On all ſaddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or a mixture of either	
On all milinary	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work	
On anchors, and	
On all wrought tin ware	
On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.	
On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, pewter, braſs, copper in plates, wool, dying woods and dying drugs (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver and all other furs, and deer-ſkins.	

That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid, upon goods imported, ſhall be returned or diſcharged upon ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary to defray the expence that may have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

That there ought moreover to be levied on all veſſels entered or cleared in the United States, the duties following, to wit:

On all veſſels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels not built within the United States, but belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties; or partly to the ſubjects of ſuch powers, and partly to citizens of the ſaid States, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly or in part to ſubjects of other powers, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided, That no veſſel built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, ſhall pay tonnage more than once in any one year; nor ſhall any ſhip or veſſel built within the United States pay tonnage on her firſt voyage.

The Speaker reſumed the chair, and the queſtion on the report of the committee being poſtponed for farther conſideration, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1789.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the houſe went into a committee on the bill for preſcribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution.

Some debate was had on this ſubject, which was ſupported by Mr. Lee, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Sturges, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Burke, Mr. Silveſter, and Mr. Smith.

Having gone through and amended the ſame, the committee roſe and reported; and the conſideration of the report being poſtponed, the houſe adjourned.

NEW-YORK, February 10, 1789.

Propoſals *for Printing, by Subſcription,*

In three large Octavo Volumes, neatly printed on new types and fine paper, handſomely bound and lettered; price only *Thirty Shillings*, (which is leſs than half of the price which the London edition is ſold for) embelliſhed with *two Maps* of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Riſe, Progreſs and Eſtabliſhment of the Independence of the United States of America,

Including an account of the late War; and of the thirteen colonies, from their origin to that period.

*Quid verum **** curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc ſum.*
HORAT. 1ſt Ep. 1ſt Lib.

By WILLIAM GORDON, D. D.
Formerly Miniſter of the Goſpel at Roxbury, in Maſſachuſetts.

CONDITIONS.

I. THOSE gentlemen who incline to purchaſe the above work in weekly numbers, can be ſupplied with the firſt on Monday, the 6th of April; containing 96 pages of large octavo, letter-preſs, at the moderate price of two ſhillings---the whole to be compriſed in fifteen numbers.

II. As this celebrated work is already in the preſs, ſuch gentlemen as will be entruſted with propoſals are particularly requeſted to be expeditious in forwarding a liſt of ſuch ſubſcribers as they may obtain to the publiſhers; and for every twelve which they procure, one ſett will be given *gratis*: and to the bookſellers the uſual allowance.

III. Each volume will contain about 500 pages; and ſhall, in point of execution, be little inferior to the Britiſh edition, and no money will be required 'till the delivery of the three volumes complete.

IV. As the publiſhing this extenſive hiſtory of the late war will be attended with a conſiderable expence, and the ſubſcription price (30*ſ*) being ſo very moderate, non-ſubſcribers are to pay an advanced price.

V. It is expected, in the courſe of five months from the date hereof, the work will be entirely compleated---and a liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers, received previous to that time, will be printed and prefixed to the firſt volume.

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS work is not confined to the conteſt between America and Great-Britain, but includes the hiſtory of the war with France, Spain, Holland, and even the various engagements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. It is introduced by a conciſe, but very clear and correct account of the ſettlement and progreſs of the ſeveral ſtates now in the union; in which the events that principally led to the late revolution are particularly attended to. The author aſſures us, that in the proſecution of the work "he has paid a ſacred regard to truth, conſcious of his being anſwerable to a more awful tribunal than that of the public; and his labour to diveſt himſelf of all undue attachment, to every perſon, country, religious name or profeſſion." By his being an inhabitant of the United States during the riſe, progreſs and accompliſhment of the late revolution, and being particularly intimate with his Excellency General Waſhington, and moſt of the principal officers in the American and Britiſh armies, with his extenſive correſpondence at the various courts in Europe; and likewiſe from his well known aſſiduity of collecting materials, and his having had acceſs to the papers of Congreſs, and many of our principal politicians; there can be no reaſon to doubt the authenticity and impartiality of his information. In ſhort, as this work has long excited general expectation, and the few copies which arrived have been purchaſed with unparalelled avidity, the intended publiſhers of this American edition flatter themſelves that a rapid ſubſcription will enable them to gratify the public curioſity within the ſpecified time.

We are the public's humble ſervants,
ROBERT HODGE,
THOMAS ALLEN,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſhers at their different ſtores----by the other book-ſellers in the ſtate of New York---- by J. Cruikſhank, T. Dobſon, W. Young, W. Spotſwood, and R. Campbell, Philadelphia, and the other book-ſellers and printers on the continent.

Center Houſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, April 27.

WAS detained at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 30th day of March laſt, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Suppoſed to be ſtolen by a perſon who ſaid he came from near Shrewſbury, in Eaſt-Jerſey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The ſaid Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Juſtice of the Peace in Philadelphia, ſigned John Toan, importing that he ſold ſaid Mare to ſaid Harvey, and the certificate was witneſſed with the name of John Combs, a Juſtice of Middleſex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey diſappeared. †

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market ſtreet*, five doors below *Second ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtrators of *Joſeph Pemberton*, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Eſtate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-Houſe, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the weſt ſide of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, lot No. 6 on the eaſt, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, No. 7 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 8 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 15 on the weſt, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 10 on the weſt, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 15 and No. 13 on the weſt, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No 9 on the ſouth, No. 12 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the eaſt, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the ſouth, No. 13 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 11 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, No. 14 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the eaſt, containing 3 acres.

No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 13 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No 15. A two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and ſtables 24 by 20 feet, a ſhed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the ſouth by John Sobers's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few aſparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of fruit, ſuch as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, diſperſed around the premiſes, with a pump of good water.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe and at the ſubſcriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
April 24. to *Ann Pemberton.*

Water Line of Stages,

From Philadelphia to Baltimore.

AFTER Monday, the 13th inſtant, this line will ſtart from Mr. James Thompſon's in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays-- proceed to Charleſtown, and take the packets of Meſſrs. Howell and Thomas, who have run them in this way theſe five years with ſo much reputation, and as they are ſo noted, there need nothing more to be ſaid, but to inform the public, there will be preparations for the paſſengers (as uſual) to exceed moſt of the public-houſes on the continent.

N. B. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 20*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL ſtart from the above Stage-Houſe, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, as uſual; ſo that the public will be accommodated with a ſtage from that office every day in the week, Sundays excepted. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 35*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price.

KERLINS, & Co.

N. B. A Stage will likewiſe ſtart from Baltimore, for Philadelphia, every day in the week, Saturdays excepted.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th day of this inſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named *John Zaps*, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, his ſhirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad Engliſh. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Eaſter, and has not returned. He had the ſame liberty laſt year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promiſe. Any perſon taking up the ſaid ſervant, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.

Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Chester county, April 16, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of Joſeph Gibbons, John Crozer and others, containing 111¾ acres, late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 6th, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th day of April inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages, a griſt and ſaw-mill, a furnace, and two hundred acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nant-mill, bounded by lands of Samuel Aſton, lands late of John Peirſoll, and others. The ſaid mills and furnace are on that well known ſtream of water called Brandywine creek, in a very healthy, agreeable part of the country, and the ſaid premiſes are capable of very great improvement. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Mordecai Peirſoll, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff

Chester county, April 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Court Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday, the 5th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing 278½ acres beſides allowance for roads; bounded by lands now or late of James M'Cormick, Iſaac Woodrow, James Moore, Dorington Boyle, Thomas Gibſon, Philip O'Farran and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Bunting, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, April 7th, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance, bounded by a branch of Brandywine creek, lands of James Dugan, Jeremiah Evans, and others. Seized as the eſtate of Evan Griffith, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1789.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the Company's Room in Carpenters Hall, on MONDAY, the fourth of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fourth of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election*, to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on the fourth day of the *Fifth Month* next, being the ſecond day of the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe *Twelve Managers* and a *Treaſurer* for the enſuing year. By Order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Fourth Month 8th, 1789.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, April 14, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen the 12th of this inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, a bay HORSE, about 14¼ hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters well, 6 years old this ſpring, a few white hairs on his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar, lately foundered, and not yet well. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and for the Horſe, TWO DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN HUFTY.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 4th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and about 245 acres of excellent land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of John Edwards and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Connelly and George A. Sturgeon, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of ------ Barre, in Douglaſs townſhip, on Tueſday, the 5th of May next, at one o'clock P. M. A certain meſſuage and about 25 acres of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of George Buſkirk and others; Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Weiſs, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and about 108½ acres of land with the appurtenances, ſituate in Upper Hanover townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Suſholtzs, David Shultze, Wendel Wyant and others. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Lower, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, April 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the public houſe of -------- Boſhart, in Marlborough townſhip, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 170 acres, more or leſs, ſituate partly in Marlborough and Rockhill townſhips, bounded by lands of Robert and Leonard Thomas, John Hoct, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Thomas, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtice of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 19th day of March laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the 4th day of May next.

Public notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated in Cheſter county, the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence.

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Queen Anne's county, Maryland, March 31, 1789.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from purchaſing of *Daniel Charles Heath*, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, or from any to whom he may have conveyed or ſhall convey the following tracts of land, ſituate in the counties of Cæcil and Kent, or one of them, in the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid county of New-Caſtle, viz.

Holt, containing 700 acres;----the ſecond and third parts of *Heath's Range*, containing 1986 acres;---the *Foreſt*, containig 200 acres;---and *Toe's Purchaſe*, containing 450 acres; as the ſaid tracts of land were the property of James Heath, deceaſed, brother to the ſaid Daniel Charles Heath, the eſtate of which James Heath is indebted to me in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling and upwards, which I am adviſed the ſaid lands are liable to the payment of, and for the recovery of which I have inſtituted legal proceedings. BENNETT CHEW.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

To be Sold by way of public vendue,

At the houſe of Robert Miller, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th day of May next,

A VALUABLE Parcel or Tract of Land, ſituate in the Great Valley, containing 180 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Stalker, Robert Miller and others, with a large quantity of excellent meadow and woodland, the Lancaſter road running through the ſaid tract of Land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have a reaſonable time to pay part of the purchaſe money.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 1 o'clock ſaid day, where the terms will be made known and attendance given, by

April 1, 1789. † MORDECAI MILLER.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Marſhall, will be Sold by public vendue, on the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a meſſuage, fulling-mill, ſkin-mill and about 40 acres of land, ſituate off Cobb's creek, partly in the townſhip of Darby, and partly in the townſhip of Blockley, about three miles and a half from the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a good orchard, and a large proportion of good meadow, with ſome woodland. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

April 6, 1789. JOHN SELLERS, ISAAC WARNER, } Executors.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 27th inſtant-----that noted and well known TAVERN,

The *Bunch of Grapes,*

In Third, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

THERE are on the premiſes, an excellent three ſtory Brick Houſe, in which is a large room, well calculated for the accommodation of Grand and other Juries, ſtables for thirty horſes, ſheds for carriages; three out offices, a ſpacious yard, and a pump of good water. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1789.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, Tobacco Hoes, | *Plain Irons, Axes, Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on thoſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

To COVER this Seaſon,

At the farm of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for the ſeaſon, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

A T L A S,

FOUR years old this graſs; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a ſtrong black mane and tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horſe *Eclipſe*---Eclipſe was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.---The pedigrees of theſe horſes is up to the *firſt breed* now in America---*The Ulſter Laſs* is the dam of Atlas, ſhe was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſquire, which horſe from his *great character and blood* was afterwards ſent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulſter Laſs's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---ſhe is a full ſiſter to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care will be taken of the mares while under the ſubſcriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, April 6, 1789.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth refuſes to live with me. Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ‡ JACOB MOYERS, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1739. THE NUMB. 3076.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price,* bound, 6*ſ.*

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price,* ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price,* ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price,* bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine, American Muſeum,* and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine,* and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

Juſt imported in the Levant, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and Jewelled, and other warranted Watches, Moon and plain arched japaned clock faces, watch dials, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, large and ſmall plyers, hand and other ſhears, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, large and ſmall turn-benches, large and ſmall ſcrew plates, large and ſmall ſtakes and beek irons, ſaws, braſs and ſteel calipers, blow pipes, engravers, large and ſmall, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſcratch bruſhes, magnifying glaſſes, large and ſmall ſcrew drivers, large and ſmall hammers, clock and watch braches, ſilver and gilt pendents, mains, centers, and other wheels, pinions, verges, ſteel and gilt hands, ſteel and braſs balances, ſcrew-keys, bruſhes, ſteel, braſs and pinion wire, 30 hour clock lines, catgut, ſteel dril bows, ſcrew dividers, large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, ground and unground glaſſes, ditto for timepieces, watch, clock and timepiece ſprings, gilt and ſteel keys, chains and ſtrings, cornelian and other ſeals, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

BARK *wanted in Philadelphia.*

A LARGE Quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black Oak, and Birch and Hemlock. It is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can, after it is ſufficiently dried, bring it to town; for want of which care they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 11, 1789. †4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (*Price* Fifty Cents---or Half a Dollar) and SOLD, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

The corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

The AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT,

Or School-maſters' NEW ASSISTANT.

COMPRISED IN *FOUR BOOKS.*

Book I. Containing Arithmetic of whole numbers, divers denominations, and the common rules, to the end of the double rule of three.

Book II. Fractions, vulgar and decimal.

Book III. Mercantile Arithmetic; or all the rules neceſſary for forming a complete accountant; methodically arranged and largely exemplified.

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And including all the queſtions in the Philadelphia edition of Gough, with many others. The rules are either new, or thoſe of that treatiſe ſo far compendized, as to be both brief and perfectly applicable.

The whole adapted to the commerce of the United States; and comprehending every thing neceſſary to a complete practical knowledge of the Science of Arithmetic.

BY *BENJAMIN WORKMAN,* A.M.

TO BE HAD, ready made, for the very moderate price of ONE DOLLAR each, at

Joſeph Cooke's,

Gold-ſmith, Jeweller and *Hair-Worker,*

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

COMPLETE Compting-Houſe and Watch Seals, made of the beſt Pinchbeck, not inferior in colour to gold, with the initials of any perſon's name, in a cypher, engraved after the famous Lockington's London patent cypher-book.

Church, State or County Seals, Coats of Arms, &c. and all manner of Engraving on ſteel, ſilver, gold or metal, executed in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt prices.

Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13*ſ*6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4*ſ*6 per ounce.

Old Plate cleaned, and made to look as well as new, at 2*d* per ounce.

Hair curiouſly worked in any device, to the greateſt perfection, for ſmall lockets, pins or rings, &c. at HALF A DOLLAR each device.

Miniature Pictures neatly ſet in gold, for ONE GUINEA each; and every other article proportionably low.

HE likewiſe begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has juſt received, by the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

Watches carefully cleaned and repaired; mourning and other RINGS executed at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in his way.

The loweſt prices aſked, and no abatement made on any one article.

The utmoſt value given for old gold, ſilver-lace, and diamonds; and alſo for old watches and jewellery, &c. &c.

Paper money, and all kinds of public ſecurities, taken in payment; and a good allowance made to thoſe who buy for exportation, or to ſell again.

Country orders punctually executed as if the parties were preſent; and the money ſhall be returned for any article, ſo ſent, that is not approved of.

Experienced Workmen in the different branches, as above, will meet with encouragement due to their merit.

N. B. A YOUTH, of reputable parents, who is converſant in accounts, is wanted as an apprentice.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

LONDON, March 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, March 10.

THE Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Sydney, the Duke of Chandos, and the Earl of Saliſbury, being in their robes, and ſeated, the Gentleman Uſher of the black rod was ſent to the Commons, to deſire their immediate attendance; and the Speaker being at the bar, attended with a great number of Members.

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following ſpeech to both Houſes:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty, not thinking fit to be preſent here this day in his Royal Perſon, has been pleaſed to cauſe a commiſſion to be iſſued under his great ſeal, authoriſing and commanding the commiſſioners who are appointed by former letters patent to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain further cauſes for holding the ſame, which commiſſion you will now hear read."

And the ſame being read accordingly, the Chancellor then ſaid:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, and by virtue of both commiſſions, already mentioned to you, one of which has now been read, we proceed to lay before you ſuch further matters as his Majeſty has judged proper to be now communicated to his Parliament.

"His Majeſty being, by the bleſſing of Providence, happily recovered from the ſevere indiſpoſition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public affairs of his kingdom, has commanded us to convey to you his warmeſt acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his perſon, and of your zealous concern for the honor and intereſts of his crown, and the ſecurity and good government of his dominions.

"The interruption which has neceſſarily been occaſioned to the public buſineſs will, his Majeſty doubts not, afford you an additional incitement to apply yourſelves, with as little delay as poſſible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

"His Majeſty has likewiſe ordered us to acquaint you, that ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion he has concluded a treaty of defenſive alliance with his good brother the King of Pruſſia, copies of which will be laid before you: that his Majeſty's endeavours were employed, during the laſt ſummer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, the extenſion of hoſtilities in the North, and to manifeſt his deſire of effecting a general pacification: That no opportunity will be neglected, on his part, to promote this ſalutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the ſatisfaction of receiving from all foreign courts continued aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſitions to this country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint you, that the eſtimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is perſuaded of your readineſs to make the neceſſary proviſions for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it particularly in charge from his Majeſty to aſſure you, that you cannot ſo effectually meet the moſt earneſt wiſh of his Majeſty's heart, as by perſevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occaſion to promote the proſperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majeſty has received ſuch repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty, and attachment, and whoſe happineſs he muſt ever conſider as inſeparable from his own."

After which Lord Cheſterfield roſe, and moved an humble addreſs in anſwer to the ſame, which was ſeconded by Lord Cathcart. Earl Stanhope ſpoke afterwards, and the queſtion being put, the addreſs was agreed to, *nemine diſſentiente.*

Lord Morton then moved a congratulatory meſſage to the Queen, which was ſeconded by Lord Hawkeſbury, and their Lordſhips directed to wait upon her Majeſty with the ſame.

Lord Hawkeſbury afterwards moved the order of the day, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the further conſideration of the bill, entituled, "An act to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the adminiſtration of the Royal Authority during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs." And the ſame having been read, his Lordſhip moved to diſcharge the order, which was carried.

His Lordſhip obſerved, that his Majeſty's happy recovery, and the proceedings of the day, having entirely done away the object of the bill, he ſhould move, "that the bill be rejected," which was agreed to by the houſe.

BOSTON, April 30.

The moſt diſtinguiſhed among the ſages of antiquity have left it upon record, as the dictate of reaſon and the reſult of experience, "*that the only ſolid baſis on which to eſtabliſh the public happineſs, is a Reverence for the Deity.*" May the people of the United States imbibe this ſentiment, with all the *additional force* with which it comes attended from the SACRED ORACLES.

Board, in New-York, is very high---from ſeven to nine dollars per week, excluſive of firing and liquor---Servants' board twenty ſhillings.

May 4. We hear the ſtate of Connecticut are about preſenting every member of the new Congreſs with cloth ſufficient for a ſuit of clothes; and that it is to be the manufacture of that ſtate.

WORCESTER, April 30.

On Tueſday laſt the firſt piece of corduroy made at the manufactory in this town was taken out of the loom; to ſay that it looks well, and equal to any of the ſame quality imported from a foreign market, might be thought only to be retailing the common prejudices of people in general in their own favour, when they enter into buſineſs and view the firſt product of their labour: But, throwing partiality aſide, we would only obſerve, that good judges ſpeak highly of it, and give it a decided preference to that imported from Great-Britain---The carding machine, which is really a great curioſity, has been ſome time compleated, as well as the ſpinning-machine. In a little time it is hoped that the quantity of corduroys, jeans, &c. made in this town, will be ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants of this county, and be the means of ſaving a conſiderable ſum of money among ourſelves.

NEW-HAVEN, April 30.

A correſpondent wiſhes to know, what ſhould induce Congreſs to lay a duty of not more than one third part ſo much ad valorem on bottled porter, as on porter in caſks; if revenue be the ſole object, bottled porter is not ſo eaſily ſmuggled as porter in caſks. It is one of the moſt expenſive luxuries that we import. So far as regulation of commerce is concerned, every reaſon is in favor of a much higher, inſtead of a much lower duty; for encouraging the glaſs manufactory is as important as increaſing porter brewers.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

WHEREAS all Servatnts and others, employed to procure Proviſions or ſupplies for the Houſhold of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, will be furniſhed with monies for thoſe purpoſes. *Notice is therefore given*, That no Accounts, for the payment of which the Public might be conſidered as reſponſible, are to be opened with any of them.

SAMUEL FRAUNCES, *Steward of the Houſhold.*

We are happy to inform our readers, in addition to the preceding notification, that we underſtand THE PRESIDENT is determined to purſue that ſyſtem of regularity and œconomy in his houſhold, which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this we learn, That the Steward is obliged, by the articles of agreement, to exhibit, weekly, a fair ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures of monies by him for and on account of THE PRESIDENT'S Houſhold, to ſuch perſon as THE PRESIDENT may appoint to inſpect the ſame; together with the ſeveral bills and receipts of payment for thoſe articles which may be purchaſed by him, where ſuch bills and receipts can be obtained. And it is likewiſe ſtrongly inculcated upon the Steward, to guard againſt any waſte or extravagance, that might be committed by the ſervants of the family.

The late intimation, that a GREAT PERSONAGE will not expect viſits on Sunday, has received the applauſe of all orders of citizens: The *ſerious* part of the community feel highly gratified in this mark of reſpect to what they conſider a DIVINE INJUNCTION---while thoſe, who do not reflect upon the ſubject in ſo ſolemn a point of view, yet, as good members of ſociety, they rejoice in the circumſtance, as ſanctioning a wiſe and political inſtitution.---Happy talent! of adopting ſuch regulations, as meet the approbation of all claſſes, and give offence to none.

The public addreſſes preſented to the PRESIDENT of the United States wear a different complexion from productions on ſimilar occaſions, heretofore offered to diſtinguiſhed characters: It has been remarked, that theſe addreſſes are replete with the impreſſive ſentiments of the heart, and produce correſponding ſenſations in the minds of every reader.

A *national ſpirit* diſtinguiſhes and adorns the preſent age---It is diſcovered in private circles, in villages, in towns, and cities---It ſhines in the acts and doings of the aſſociated bodies of mechanics, farmers and merchants, by their emulation, induſtry and enterprize, by their improvements in arts, agriculture, manufactures, and patriotic contributions and exertions to promote plans of public utility; but the full force and glory of this SPIRIT blazes with meridian luſtre in the great national Council, where even LOCAL intereſts are advocated only upon NATIONAL PRINCIPLES, and as they may ultimately advance the happineſs and proſperity of the Union.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on the day of his inauguration, appeared dreſſed in a complete ſuit of HOME-SPUN CLOATHS; but the cloth was of ſo FINE A FABRIC, AND SO HANDSOMELY FINISHED, that it was univerſally miſtaken for a foreign manufactured ſuperfine cloth.

His Excellency THE VICE-PRESIDENT appeared alſo in a ſuit of American Manufacture---and ſeveral of the Members of both Houſes are diſtinguiſhed by the ſame token of attention to the manufacturing intereſt of their country.

From this bright Æra, ſee Columbia riſe!
Her Empire prop'd by him who arch'd the Skies!
Freedom and Independence---ARTS and Peace,
Shall crown the Scene till Time and Nature ceaſe.

By accounts from Boſton it appears, that the *Tradeſmen* and *Manufacturers* of that metropolis are following the patriotic example of their brethren of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in aſſociating for the promotion of the manufactures of the union: They all are turning their attention to the Grand Council of the nation, as the only adequate ſource of relief---the prop of their hopes, and from whoſe power alone ſuch great NATIONAL OBJECTS can receive competent encouragement, ſupport and protection.

The Duck Manufactory in Boſton is patronized by gentlemen of the firſt character and fortune in that place; and there is the greateſt probability that the navigation of that ſtate will, in a few years, be wafted to every quarter of the globe, by canvas from the American Looms.

The Manufacturing Houſe for Duck in Boſton is pleaſantly ſituated at the ſouth weſt part of the town.

The building is 180 feet long---two ſtories high---the upper part is improved by the ſpinners of the chains, or warp of the Duck---ſixteen young women, and as many girls, under the direction of a ſteady matron, are here employed.

In the lower part there are twenty-eight looms, which can turn out two pieces of duck, or 40 yards each, per week.

This Manufactory is a very great public benefit, as it employs a great number of the poor.

PITTSBURG, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Kentuckey, dated March 2.

"A general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of this country and thoſe of the Spaniſh ſettlements at New-Orleans; ſeveral boats, loaded with goods, to a very conſiderable amount, have arrived here---and in return, they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that, from every appearance, this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greateſt alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the moſt infinite mutual advantage.

April 25. A report being circulated the beginning of this week, that the Indians had killed a white man who was working at Capt. James O'Harra's ſaw-mill, about one mile from this town, on the oppoſite ſide of the Allegheny river, it is with ſingular pleaſure we can contradict it, and aſſure the public that no circumſtance whatever has happened, that could give the leaſt ground for ſuch a propagation.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 13.

The people of Penſylvania are *earneſtly* requeſted by a correſpondent to pay due attention to theſe two FACTS.---

1ſt. That the minority of the firſt meeting of the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly refuſed to take the oath to the Conſtitution of the United States, alledging that ſuch an oath could not be taken until the State Conſtitution ſhould be made to conform.

2dly. That fourteen of that minority have ſaid in their addreſs, that the majority have violated their oaths in deſiring to know of the people their ſenſe of the propriety of calling a Convention, for the purpoſe of making our State Conſtitution to conform.

It is to be hoped, ſays a correſpondent that the committee lately appointed to aſcertain the debts of the United States will not forget to report the debts of each ſtate to its citizens. Theſe, it is ſaid, are equal to the whole debt of the United States.

☞ We hear from Cumberland county, that the ANTI-FEDERAL MINORITY are very active in oppoſing the meaſures that have been taken to conform our State Conſtiturion to the government of the United States. Every ſtep they have taken ſhews the neceſſity of our having a protecting government in Pennſylvania;---for they have proceeded to ſuch acts of violence againſt the fœderal party, that they dare not ſign petitions for a Convention, leſt they ſhould have their houſes burnt, or be way-laid in travelling through the county. It is for the honor of our ſtate, that this anti-fœderaliſm is confined to Cumberland county. In the adjoining county of York it is expected nine tenths of the inhabitants will ſign the petitions for a Convention. The conduct of Cumberland county ſhould quicken the induſtry of all concerned, in getting ſubſcribers to the petitions in the fœderal counties.

A gentleman, who has lately viſited the country between the Delaware and the Suſquehanna, has calculated that there are SUGAR MAPLE TREES enough in the ſtate of Pennſylvania to make as much ſugar as could be conſumed in the United States. This Maple Sugar has been examined in Philadelphia, and yields *loaves* equal in quality to that which is made from the juice of the Weſt-India ſugar cane. To freemen, its ſweetneſs ought to be enhanced by the reflection, that it is not ſtained with the ſweat and blood of Negroe Slaves.

The price of BOARDING, in New-York, ſays a late traveller, is nearly *twice* as high as in the city of Philadelphia. This muſt, in part, be aſcribed to the former being only half as large as the latter city---And ſhould furniſh a ſubſtantial reaſon why the Congreſs ſhould prefer Philadelphia to New-York, as the place of their reſidence. It ought to be remembered, that the board of the members of the Congreſs is to be paid out of a common treaſury, and of courſe, that every citizen of the United States muſt pay his proportion of it.---

The ſame traveller cannot help expreſſing the moſt alarming apprehenſions at the zeal and ſteadineſs with which he heard a certain eloquent member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the *city* of *New-York*, oppoſe every meaſure which affected the trade or dignity of the merchants and parliament of Great-Britain.---

The Congreſs have ſhewn their good ſenſe and independence of monarchical and European habits, by refuſing to give TITLES to their Preſident and Vice-Preſident. Such conduct demonſtrates the progreſs of reaſon and republicaniſm in our country. James the Second, it is ſaid, created above 100 Baronets upon his acceſſion to the throne of England. The witty Charles the Second obſerved upon this act, that the title of Baron had ſome advantages connected with it, for it placed a man in the Houſe of Peers, but the *net*, which James the Second had added to the word Baron, was only contrived to "catch fools with." The ſame may be ſaid of titles in the United States. They are only calculated to pleaſe children and fools----It is to be wiſhed, that the promiſcuous uſe of the titles *Honorable---Worſhipful*, &c. was baniſhed from our legiſlatures and courts. They ſmell of the *corruptions* of European government.----

In the year 1850, it will probably be as incredible, that the citizens of the United States (with their preſent immenſe reſources for manufactures of all kinds) imported their cloathing from a country 3000 miles diſtant from them, as it now is, that ſome of the inhabitants of Maryland once imported flour, for the uſe of their tables, from the city of London.----The books of an eminent merchant, of the laſt generation in Maryland ſhow, that this was actually the caſe, and at a time too, when that State was conſiderably advanced in population and refinement. Europe, has in her days of barbariſm exhibited ſimilar inſtances of folly. The Swedes once imported all their vegetables from Holland.---

It is extremely flattering and agreeable to Pennſylvania to obſerve, that in but one inſtance, has any of her delegates oppoſed the duties, reported by the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Tueſday laſt, Mr. Benſon, from the committee appointed to conſider and report whether any, and what, ſtile or titles ſhould be given to the Preſident and Vice Preſident, reported, That it would be improper to give any other than thoſe mentioned in the conſtitution.---This report the Houſe accepted.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, Fifth Month (May) 4, 1789.

At the election held this day at the Hoſpital, the following gentlemen were choſen Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing year, viz.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Howell,	Samuel Coates,
Jonathan Shoemaker,	Thomas Penroſe,
Owen Jones, jun.	Joſeph Paſchall,
Reynold Keen,	Samuel Clark,
Nathaniel Falconer,	Patterſon Hartſhorne,
Joſiah Hewes,	Elliſton Perot.

And MORDECAI LEWIS, Treaſurer.

Fifth Month (May) 11, 1789.

At a meeting of the Managers the following gentlemen were elected Phyſicians, viz.

John Jones,	Benjamin Ruſh,
Adam Kuhn,	Thomas Parke,
James Hutchinſon,	John Foulke.

Saturday arrived the ſhip Pigou, Captain Sutton, in 6 weeks and 4 days from London.

Captain Walter Kerr, of the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol to this port, ſpoke, on the 3d of May, at 3 P. M. the ſhip Apollo, belonging to Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to London, all well, then in lat. 39, N. and long. 68, 20, W.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this port the Ship Union, Captain Tuker, from Haver-de-Grace. Capt. Tucker informs, that he ſailed from the above mentioned port in company with the ſhip Henrietta, Captain Wickes, for this port, and that there was a great demand for all kinds of bread, flour, &c. when he ſailed.

From a LONDON PAPER.

March 8. A letter from Mr. Legat, Surgeon to his Majeſty's garriſon at St. Mary's, Scilly, dated March 2d, ſays,---"On Wedneſday morning, about the hour of one, the ſhip London, of London, Capt. Alexander Curling, a lieutenant in his Majeſty's navy, from Charleſton, with rice, tobacco, indigo, and ſome ſpecie, was totally loſt on the weſtern rocks of Scilly, and immediately went to pieces. The Captain and thirteen hands, with Mrs. Riley, widow, a paſſenger, and a native of Ramſgate, all periſhed. Joſeph Tuttle, carpenter, only was miraculouſly ſaved, by being caſt on rocks diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Cribbe Widden, where he remained two days and nights, great part of the time laſhed to the rocks; when the gale abated, and the weather cleared, the ſignals he hoiſted were obſerved by the inhabitants of Agnus-Iſlands, where the light-houſe ſtands, at a diſtance of about four miles, who on the Friday morning came and took him off, much wounded and bruiſed, the middle-finger nails of both hands being torne from the roots. About 3000 dollars, and £ 150 in different gold coins, that were caſt on the rocks, have been preſerved, as were a few ſilver articles of cabin furniture; but no part of the cargo or veſſel ſaved, being both carried out to ſea, the latter piece-meal, as obſerved by the poor wretch left to tell the melancholy affair.

"The ſhip ſailed from Charleſton on or about the 22d of January, in company with the Olive-Branch, Angus, and Caſtle-Douglas, Cooper.

"Thirteen hours before this accident happened, the London ſpoke the Olive-Branch, who informed the London they were then in 75 fathom water. The London then carrying much ſail, at duſk the preceding evening left the Olive-Branch about two leagues aſtern; and they no ſooner diſcovered the light, which they ſuppoſed the Eddiſtone, but found themſelves entangled with breakers, which every effort could not clear, and the ſhip fell on the rocks, and in leſs than 15 minutes every maſt was gone, the ſtern carried away, the veſſel in pieces, and every ſoul ſwept into the ſea, and their bodies not ſince ſeen. The man ſaved has made a depoſition to each particular circumſtance.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, May 4, 1789.

THE Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

A petition from the ſhipwrights of the town of Baltimore was preſented by Mr. Smith, and being read, was referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Madiſon gave notice, that on the fourth Monday of the preſent month he ſhould introduce the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution, agreeably to the fifth article of the Conſtitution: He thought it neceſſary thus early to mention the buſineſs, as it was weighty and important, and upon motion, the time propoſed by the gentleman was aſſigned.

Mr. Ames preſented three petitions from private perſons, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Goodhue then propoſed, that the remainder of the report of the committee, reſpecting tonnage, ſhould be taken up.

The firſt article was then read, viz. That all veſſels belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States ſhould pay a tonnage duty of ſix cents.

Mr. Bland propoſed an amendment, which was ſeconded, viz. That theſe words ſhould be added---except veſſels bound from one port to another within the United States.

The gentleman obſerved, that as the article now ſtood it was contrary to the expreſs letter and meaning of the conſtitution, which provides that veſſels bound to or from one ſtate ſhall not be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Mr. Lawrence was oppoſed to the amendment: he thought that the conſtitution fully warranted the laying a tonnage duty---that the article the gentleman referred to was plain in its meaning, and ought to be conſtrued only as referring to entrances and clearances at a third port---coaſting veſſels were greatly benefited by light-houſes, pilotage, &c. and it was but reaſonable that they ſhould pay for thoſe advantages.

Mr. Madiſon was in ſentiment with Mr. Lawrence in his conſtruction of the meaning of the clauſe in the conſtitution. The ideas of ſome gentlemen upon it, he obſerved, were unreaſonable and inconſiſtent, he conceived, with the conſtitution, and muſt in their opinion totally defeat the revenue----for if veſſels were not obliged to enter and clear at *ſome port*, the whole duties might be evaded: He thought the conſtruction of the article ſimple, and eaſy to comprehend.

Mr. Bland replied, that he was not convinced of the impropriety of his motion---The gentleman's reaſoning, he conceived, went too far---here was a plain, poſitive declaration, and if we were to ſuppoſe, that becauſe the Conſtitution gave Congreſs neceſſary powers, it gave them every power, they would be abſolute at once: The article was definite, he conceived; but gentlemen have put different conſtructions upon it----it was however well known, that the Convention, in framing this article, deſigned to encourage the coaſting trade.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Clymer coincided in ſentiment with Mr. Madiſon.

Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that this amendment would deprive Congreſs of all powers to raiſe a revenue: The Conſtitution had veſted ſuch powers in Congreſs, and they were ſworn to ſupport the Conſtitution: When theſe powers were duly conſidered, he preſumed that it would not be contended that they had not this in particular: The idea of the Convention in the conſtruction of the clauſe was to preclude all partiality to any individual ſtate: It moreover extends, he obſerved, to all veſſels indiſcriminately, ſo that the conſtruction of the gentleman goes to exempt all from any obligation to pay duties. Sir, ſhall veſſel bound to Europe not pay tonnage, becauſe ſhe may collect her cargo at different ports upon the continent---this would entirely overſet the whole ſyſtem of revenue.

Mr. Bland replied, that the Conſtitution was expreſs, that no duty ſhould be impoſed or paid by one ſtate on the articles of another: Tonnage was a duty of this deſcription.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, it is expreſly declared by the Conſtitution, that Congreſs ſhall have power to regulate trade: but if they cannot oblige veſſels to enter and clear, to what purpoſe is this power given? Can they be ſaid to regulate trade in any degree whatever?

Mr. Sylveſter obſerved, that the article was explicit as words could make it; to his apprehenſion, theſe words, "in another," plainly indicated that the duty had been paid at ſome one port, to entitle to an exemption from duties in another.

Upon the votes being taken, it paſſed in the negative, ſo that Mr. Bland's amendment was loſt.

The firſt article was then put and carried.

The ſecond article was alſo voted, with this amendment, the inſertion of the word NOW, before owned---as it now ſtands.

The third article came next in courſe, viz. Upon all veſſels owned by the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States had formed treaties, &c.

Mr. Lawrence propoſed, and was ſeconded, that the words "with whom the United States had formed treaties," ſhould be ſtruck out of the report.

This produced a debate, which was ſupported with ſpirit and ingenuity on both ſides.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that the preſent ſituation of the United States ſhould lead her to obſerve a perfect neutrality with reſpect to all foreign nations, whether in treaty with us or not---that we had not ſhipping ſufficient to export the produce of the country---conſequently, we muſt employ foreign veſſels---nations in treaty could not furniſh us, and therefore we were under the neceſſity to employ the Britiſh, thoſe of our allies, and American, to tranſport our produce, or elſe it muſt periſh in our hands. This neceſſity places us in the power of foreigners, and gives them every advantage.---Freight will be inhanced in proportion to the tonnage, ſo that this diſcrimination operates as a bounty to foreigners, and a tax upon our own produce. But I appeal to gentlemen (Mr. Lawrence ſaid) whether the produce of the country can bear any addition to its price? With reſpect to rice and tobacco, gentlemen from the ſouthward muſt determine. As to the produce of the eaſtern and northern ſtates, it was well known it could not: the eaſtern fiſheries, it had been plainly proved, were in a declining ſituation already. This diſcrimination will be conſidered as a retaliating meaſure.----It is fact, that no commercial treaties now exiſt between the United States and Spain, Portugal and Britain. We carried on a great trade with thoſe countries; we might form ſuch treaties; but ſuch regulations as were now propoſed would produce ſimilar on their part; and in that caſe, our condition, bad as it is, will be changed for the worſe, as the fiſh from the eaſtern ſtates will be incumbered with duties in Spain and Portugal. As the meaſure reſpected Great-Britain, the gentleman thought it was better to negociate, than to wage a war of regulations. It would be better to try this mode at the preſent---the other would always be in our power. This diſcrimination will have a diſagreeable effect: Great-Britain is rich, old and powerful: we now derive advantages, great and many, in our intercourſe with them. Their ports in India were open to us----a trade that was conſidered of immenſe importance, and which the influence of that nation in India could materially affect, either in our favor or againſt. The gentleman hoped we ſhould, therefore, adopt a negociation, before we tried the propoſed expedient.

Mr. Madiſon conſidered the ſubject as involving a general queſtion how far any diſcrimination ſhould be made? Gentlemen had obſerved, that our ſhipping was not ſufficient; he believed that was the fact at preſent---and if we did not want a maritime power---if the United States did not need a navy, he ſhould be for opening our ports to the whole world. But it is, ſir, (the gentleman obſerved) neceſſary to provide for our ſecurity-----and though we may be obliged to pay a temporary advance, and make ſome ſacrifice to obtain it, yet it would prove a ſaving in the end, and may prevent the horrors of war.

Nothing eſſentially different, from what had before been offered, has been now ſaid. I ſhall therefore reſerve myſelf to make a motion, that time may be given for the operation of this duty.

It is evident, that the ſentiments of the people are in favour of a diſcrimination, evidenced by the ſeparate attempts of the reſpective governments; and if in the firſt act of Congreſs this

distinction should be abolished, we shall certainly disappoint our constituents. The gentleman last speaking contends, that we enjoy advantages in our connexions and trade with Great-Britain. But, sir, it is evident, that the object of that nation has been an universal monopoly: selfish in her commercial regulations, we derive no benefits from her, but such as are extorted by her attention to her own necessities, and our peculiar advantages: There was a moment when Great-Britain would have negociated, but reverting to her narrow policy, the want of power on our part was objected to. The executive of that country have the power to regulate their commerce as the state of things here may dictate, varying their systems so as to promote their own interest. I do not fear their retaliating---they have no new expedients to try: If necessary, the people will associate, and it is very certain, that since the resources of the country have been explored, and our capacity for manufactures ascertained, an association against their manufactory will now produce a greater consternation than ever. I conceive we have nothing to apprehend: but supposing the worst, what grievous wound can Great-Britain inflict? Restrictions on the trade to the West-Indies would soon bring them to reason; they must depend for the necessaries of life in those islands on this country entirely, in a few years. What do we want from Great-Britain?---we may make them depend upon us, and she would very soon sacrifice her pride rather than sacrifice the essentials of her trade and manufactures. Their islands depend upon us for subsistence----at this moment we hear of the cry of distress from one of them: We have nothing to fear, the fears are on their side. I have not time particularly to go into a comparison of the commerce of foreign countries, but our OIL is now received upon peculiar advantages in France: Our RICE will soon be admitted, according to the best accounts. We should not surely discourage our allies at this interesting period; there are between 80 and 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco exported to England, and but about 16,000 are consumed in that kingdom; the rest was re-shipped by the merchants of Great-Britain, to all parts of the continent, and the same may be said of the principal part of our produce sent to that country. Our ALLIES merit some advantages to place their navigation upon more equal terms: It would be pleasing, sir, if some distinction could be made in favor of Spain and Portugal, but, at present, I do not see how it can be done. Treaties, however, may soon be formed between us and those powers: I rely upon the consistency of conduct which will be observed by this House. Our constituents are all anxious for some discrimination, and will be disappointed should the words in the report be struck out. I do not contend for a great difference, but a difference is necessary, politic and just.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that Great-Britain takes exclusively from us, lumber---if 40s. per thousand duty was laid, they must pay it; the same may be said of provisions: This was proved by the rise of these articles, and the rise of their freight---the freight was not in proportion to the tonnage---the rice of Carolina was another article not to be produced elsewhere---flaxseed and potash also from the eastward---6/8 duty on tonnage had been paid in some of the states, but it did not enhance freight, the charges fall on the consumer. He acknowledged there might be some difficulties on account of Spain and Portugal, but none with Great-Britain; we were their best customers.

Mr. Wadsworth was opposed to all discrimination---we enjoyed, he observed, great advantages in our trade with Great-Britain: Our flaxseed, potash, naval stores and lumber, were carried there upon equal and better terms than from other countries, that they were not confined to our markets for these articles was well known; that to deprive ourselves of this market would be the greatest ill policy, as we could find no substitute: It had been acknowledged that the shipping of the states was not sufficient to transport the productions of the country. In this situation shall we prohibit a competition between the several maritime powers, for our carrying trade, and suffer our produce to perish on our own hands? Policy forbids it---the state of the union forbids it---and he conceived the House would be in favor of the motion to strike out the clause in the report.----Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject: Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Madison again; but the substance of the whole debate is contained in the foregoing.

The vote being taken to strike out the words "with whom the United States have formed treaties," it passed in the negative, so the motion of the Honorable Mr. Lawrence, was lost.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1789.

Rev. Mr. Linn, the Chaplain of the House, officiated for the first time.

Mr. Benson presented the report of the committee, appointed to consider what title, or whether any other than what the Constitution points out, should be given to the President and other officers of the national government---which was, that it was not proper to give any other title than what the Constitution contains.---This report was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Madison, one of the committee appointed to answer the Speech of THE PRESIDENT, introduced the report of that committee, which being read by the clerk, it was referred to a committee of the whole House----where being read and amended, was unanimously passed, and afterwards accepted by the House.

Mr. Bland introduced the resolution of the state of Virginia, upon the subject of amendments, which, after some conversation, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the House, and the original depositied with the files in the clerk's office.

That part of the report of the committee of the whole, respecting tonnage, was then resumed----upon which Mr. Jackson proposed that the sum of 30 cents on foreign tonnage of nations in alliance, should be struck out, and 20 inserted.---No decision was had upon the proposition, when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1789.

The House being met, they proceeded to read the bill for laying certain duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Heister presented a petition from Arthur Grier, of Pennsylvania, stating, that by certain calculations he hath ascertained the mode of obtaining the longitude at sea---praying the countenance of Congress, and that they would pass a law, securing to him the sole right of vending and using his respective improvements.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill, with amendments from the Senate, respecting the manner of taking certain oaths, was read, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Lawrence presented the application of the Legislature of New-York, dated 5th February last, for calling a Convention to consider amendments, which, after being read over, was disposed of in the same manner which the application from Virginia was.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the tonnage duty, and resolved, that foreign vessels belonging to nations in alliance, should pay thirty cents per ton, as had formerly been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1789.

Mr. William Smith reported verbally from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, for the purpose of knowing when and where the House should attend him to deliver their address, That the committee had waited on the President, and that he was pleased to declare himself ready to receive the address to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at such place as the House chuse to appoint.

Mr. Grier's petition presented yesterday was referred to a committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the impost on tonnage.

Which was fully debated, and eventually the report of the committee of the whole on that article agreed to, with an additional clause to secure the coasting trade from being carried on by foreigners.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, to except fishing vessels from entering, clearing and paying a duty of 6 cents per ton in common with all other American shipping, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1789.

The bill for the collection of the impost was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole.

The House then went into a committee on the impost bill, Mr. Page in the chair.

A proposition was made to lower the whole of the enumerated articles about one fifth. Arguments were advanced in support of this motion by Mr. Ames, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Boudinot. They feared they were laid too high for collection, and that they would defeat the object of revenue which Gentlemen had in view.

Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Madison and Mr. Sherman, were for the duties remaining as fixed by the committee and by the House. The subject had already been discussed three times, and nothing new was now offered to induce a change of sentiments. They did not think the duties were too high; nothing if compared to what other nations paid: At best, whether they were so or not was mere matter of opinion, but even these high duties, it was to be feared, would prove insufficient for the public wants.

The morning was spent in this discussion, when at length, upon repeated calls for the question, it was put, and the committee divided, 19 for reducing the duty, and 26 against it.

After which the House adjourned until Monday.

The following resolution was agreed to by the House of Rrepresentatives of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

RESOLVED, That the following duties ought to be laid on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States, viz.

	In Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any state or kingdom in alliance with the United States, per gallon,	12
On all other distilled spirits imported from any such state or kingdom, per gallon,	10
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any state or kingdom not in alliance with the United States, per gallon.	15
On all other distilled spirits, imported from any such state or kingdom, per gallon,	12
On molasses, per gallon,	6
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	25
On all other wines, per gallon,	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in casks,	8
On all beer, ale or porter, imported in bottles, per dozen,	25
On malt, per bushel,	10
On brown sugars, per lb.	1
On loaf sugars, per lb.	3
On all other sugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheese, per lb.	4
On soap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all shoes, slippers or goloshoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff, per pair,	10
On cables, for every cwt.	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred cordage and yarn, for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On hemp per cwt. from and after 1st December, 1790,	60
On all steel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and spikes, per lb.	1
On salt per bushel (except such as may be used in fish and provisions exported)	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On snuff, per lb.	10
On every dozen of wool and cotton cards,	50
On every bushel of coal,	3
On pickled fish, per barrel,	75
On dried fish, per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all souchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On superior green tea, per lb.	20
On all other teas, per lb.	10
On all other teas imported from any other country, or from China or India in ships which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	10
On all souchong or other black teas, per lb.	15
On superior green teas, per lb.	30
On all other green teas, per lb.	18
On all window and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all saddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery,	
On all castings of iron, and upon slit or rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,	
On canes, walking sticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste work,	
On anchors, and	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage or parts thereof, 15 per cent ad valorem.	
On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, copper in plates, iron or brass wire, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer skins. And provided also, that a drawback of six cents per gallon be allowed on all rum distilled in the United States, and which shall be exported without the limits thereof.	

That all the duties paid or secured to be paid upon goods imported, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods as shall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except so much as shall be necessary to defray the expence that may have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

The Silk Manufactory.

The following remarks on the culture and manufacture of silk, were written by the Reverend Ezra Stiles, and intended for Connecticut. As the plan is equally practicable here, and as a spirit of encouraging domestic manufactures seems universally prevalent, the publication of this essay may probably induce some patriotic persons to undertake a line of manufacture so likely to be of essential benefit to the country.

AMONG the numerous projections for the public good, hitherto not sufficiently attended to, few demands greater encouragement than an extensive and systematical plan for the culture of silk. From the examples of Persia, Greece and Italy, it may be easily demonstrated, that such a plan being, by a voluntary silk company, carried into execution in New-England only, this culture would, within ten or fifteen years, become a produce of the value of two millions sterling per annum, without interfering with husbandry or any other kind of business. But in order to this, effectual care must be taken to set out about four or five million mulberry-trees, around fences, or enclosures for that purpose. This silk company should consist of patriotic and public spirited persons, taken from every county in New-England and the adjacent states, so as to diffuse the mulberry-seed and nurseries in every county at least, and, if it could be, in every town. And when the trees should be fit for transplanting, effectual care should be taken, either by selling or giving away the trees, to see that one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand families be actually supplied with ten or twenty trees each, on condition of their being fenced and kept from cattle. The business of the company for the several succeeding years should be only superintending and taking an annual account of the number of trees actually growing, and not destroyed, and transmitting it to an annual meeting or standing committee. When it shall be found that the trees are well grown, and to the amount of two or three millions, pretty equally diffused among the body of the people at large----then the silk worms eggs must be systematically diffused abroad through the whole; until at length the whole body of the people may strike out at once into the great work.

As the silk, when made, will command silver and gold, the merchants and others will readily set up filatures all over the country, and buy the cocoons or silk balls. So that the people at large will have nothing to do but each family to raise its little parcel of cocoons, and sell them to those who have filatures.

The labour from the eggs to the cocoons, may be done by old men, women and children, the decrepid and invalids, in six weeks of June and July, only ten days of which will be hard work. In Italy, the nobility and ladies are devoted to feed silk worms for the season. In China, the Empress herself, and persons of the first distinction, as well as the body of the people, put their hands to this agreeable and useful employment. Were a body of the people heartily engaged in it, they could clothe themselves more easily in silk than in woolens. But it is proposed rather as a staple for exportation, or as money to send abroad to Europe, and even the Levant and the East Indies, for making remittances in commerce. If the fishery becomes a remittance of £300,000 per annum, and rice £400,000, this of silk might be brought to that perfection in fifteen years, as to become an annual remittance of more than these two articles, with the tobacco joined to them. It is presumed, that no kind of business, culture or manufacture, can be adopted in New-England, and indeed throughout America, which would yield so much for foreign commerce. It would be a certain basis for an immense trade. It is worthy the attention, therefore, of the husbandman and merchant, and indeed of the whole public, of every class, order and description.

It is hoped such a plan may be adopted and carried into execution, as it might be done with little, very little expence. Private persons ought to be encouraged in raising mulberry nurseries, of which there are already several in different parts, and particularly in the state of Connecticut.

Mr. Nathaniel Aspinwall, full of the spirit of the silk culture, has for this end planted a nursery of fifty thousand trees in New-Haven, and another in Kensington, and is proceeding in this laudable work. He merits the encouragement of the public. And should he meet with suitable encouragement, as well as others, who have, of their own accord, planted nurseries in different parts of Connecticut, it will tend, in time, to bring forward and ripen this affair for a systematical establishment.

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, &c. &c.

Just arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Bristol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townsend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-House, on the west side of Second-street,

Jesuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, &c.

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for sea or the use of families in the country, with proper directions, and Physicians Prescriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as please to favour him with their custom, may depend on strict attention being paid to their orders, and his best endeavours to give them entire satisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY person having a fam to rent in any of the old counties of this state, may hear of a tenant for several years, by applying to the printers hereof. There must be a dwelling-house with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---also a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was stolen from the subscriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and secures him or them in any goal, so that he or they may be brought to punishment, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets, at the sign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Cross Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Also some adjacent vacant LOTS to be leased on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the store of the subscribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword-belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry-combs, mane-combs and ſpunges; horſe-nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer. Philad. May 4, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes, with a good merchant-mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa, twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having this deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Caſh*. For particulars, enquire of §4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13, 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second-ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, April 20, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th day of this inſt. a Dutch ſervant man, named *John Zaps*, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, round faced, and dark complexion, long hair combed back; had on when he went away a brown cloth coat, lately turned, with wooden buttons, corduroy jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, his ſhirt is new flaxen linen, and a felt hat half worn, bound round. He has been in the country about one year and nine months, and talks bad Engliſh. He has lived with me about one year and a half, and obtained leave to go to Philadelphia the Seventh-day before, to keep Eaſter, and has not returned. He had the ſame liberty laſt year, and was faithful in returning agreeable to his promiſe. Any perſon taking up the ſaid ſervant, and confining him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. † WILLIAM EACHUS, jun.

TO BE SOLD.

On *WEDNESDAY*, the 13th of May, at the *Merchant's Coffee-Houſe* in Second-ſtreet, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

Will be expoſed to Public Sale,

By the Adminiſtrators of *Joſeph Pemberton*, deceaſed, purſuant to an Order of the Orphans Court---The following

Real Eſtate and Lots of Ground;

Situate in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, about two miles from the city Court-Houſe, *viz.*

No. 1. A LOT on the weſt ſide of Sobers's lane, adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, lot No. 6 on the eaſt, and No. 2 on the north, containing two acres and 44 perches.

No. 2. A Lot adjoining the above (No. 1) on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 3 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 48 perches.

No. 3. A Lot adjoining No. 2 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 4 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 52 perches.

No. 4. A Lot adjoining No. 3 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, No. 5 on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 56 perches.

No. 5. A Lot adjoining No. 4 on the ſouth, No. 6 on the weſt, a lane lately laid out, called Pemberton's lane (running from Sobers's lane to lot No. 15, for the accommodation of contiguous lots) on the north, and Sobers's lane on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 60 perches.

No. 6. A Lot adjoining land of George Leſher on the ſouth, No. 7 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 7. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 8 on the weſt, Pemberton's lane on the north, and No. 6 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 8. A Lot adjoining G. Leſher on the ſouth, No. 15 on the weſt, Pembertons's lane on the north, and No. 7 on the eaſt, containing 4 acres.

No. 9. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 10 on the weſt, No. 11 on the north, and James Pemberton on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 114 perches.

No. 10. A Lot adjoining Pemberton's lane on the ſouth, No. 15 and No. 13 on the weſt, No. 12 on the north, and No. 9 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 28 perches.

No. 11. A Lot adjoining No. 9 on the ſouth, No. 12 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and James Pemberton's land on the eaſt, containing 3 acres and 5 perches.

No. 12. A Lot adjoining No. 10 on the ſouth, No. 13 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 11 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 78 perches.

No. 13. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, No. 14 on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, No. 12 and No. 10 on the eaſt, containing 3 acres.

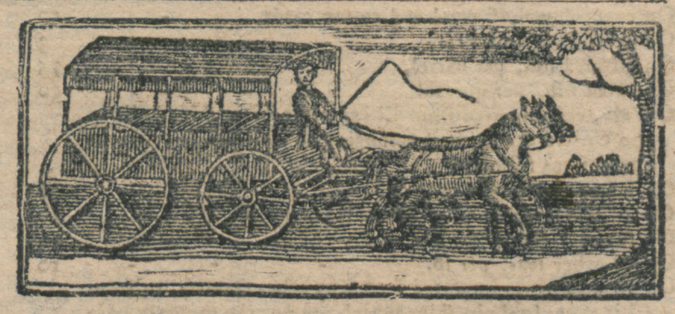
No. 14. A Lot adjoining No. 15 on the ſouth, Lawrence Sickle and Robert Erwin's land on the weſt, South-ſtreet on the north, and No. 13 on the eaſt, containing 2 acres and 112 perches.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory Brick Kitchen at the ſouth end, a handſome Piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a court-yard encloſed with a palliſade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-houſe and ſtables 24 by 20 feet, a ſhed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good brick neceſſary. The Lot is bounded on the weſt by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the ſouth by John Sobers's eſtate and George Leſher, on the eaſt by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10. 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large garden with a few aſparagus beds, &c. and an apple orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; beſides which there is a variety of fruit, ſuch as plumbs, peaches, cherries, pears and apricots, diſperſed around the premiſes, with a pump of good water.

One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in three months without intereſt, when a good title will be made to the purchaſers; and in caſe any purchaſer fails to comply with theſe terms he is to abide by any loſs which may happen by a ſecond ſale.

A Plan of the above Lots will be exhibited at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe and at the ſubſcriber's.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
April 24. to *Ann Pemberton*.



THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

College, Academy and Charitable School of PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 15th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſeveral ſchools in this ſeminary are now opened upon their ancient foundation, as follows, viz.

1. The CHARITABLE SCHOOL, viz. The *Boys*, under Mr. *Oliphant*, and the *Girls*, under Mrs. *Davis*, as uſual.

2. The ACADEMY, viz. The *Engliſh* Grammar School, and the School for the practical branches of Mathematics, under the Rev. *William Rogers*, A. M. as Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory.

3. The LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, under *James Davidſon*, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity, or of the Latin and Greek Languages.

4. The COLLEGE, or Philoſophy Schools, under the ſubſcriber, as Provoſt, and the Rev. *John Andrews*, D. D. lately appointed a Profeſſor in the Sciences; and for further aſſiſtance in thoſe Schools, a Vice-Provoſt will in due time be appointed.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.*

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in the beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigfous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

Center Houſe, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, April 27, 1789.

WAS detained at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 30th day of March laſt, a large BAY MARE, branded with the letters I. R. Suppoſed to be brought by a perſon who ſaid he came from near Shrewſbury, in East Jerſey, his name Benijah Harvey. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM READ.

N. B. The ſaid Benijah Harvey produced a certificate to a Juſtice of the Peace in Philadelphia, ſigned John Toan, importing that he ſold ſaid Mare to ſaid Harvey, and the certificate was witneſſed with the name of John Combs, a Juſtice of Middleſex, the truth of which being doubted, Harvey diſappeared. †

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*

Spades and Shovels, Tobacco Hoes, Plain Irons, Axes, Drawing Knives.

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS COUCHER.

Water Line of Stages,

From Philadelphia to Baltimore.

AFTER Monday, the 13th inſtant, this line will ſtart from Mr. James Thompſon's in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays---proceed to Charleſtown, and take the packets of Meſſrs. Howell and Thomas, who have run them in this way theſe five years with ſo much reputation, and as they are ſo noted, there need nothing more to be ſaid, but to inform the public, there will be preparations for the paſſengers (as uſual) to exceed moſt of the public-houſes on the continent.

N. B. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 20*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price.

THE MAIL STAGE

WILL ſtart from the above Stage-Houſe, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, as uſual; ſo that the public will be accommodated with a ſtage from that office every day in the week, Sundays excepted. The fare of each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, 35*ſ*, and 150 weight of baggage the ſame price. KERLINS, & Co.

N. B. A Stage will likewiſe ſtart from Baltimore, for Philadelphia, every day in the week, Saturdays excepted.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3077.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
Charles Ciſt, *Printer*,
In Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; alſo to be had of the principal Bookſellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;

Or, *the* UNHAPPY HEIRESS,
A *TRAGEDY*---In FIVE ACTS,
Tranſlated from the German,
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Leſſing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This tranſlation was attempted at the requeſt of a friend; and the many virtuous ſentiments and excellent leſſons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford uſeful inſtruction, and will, from the nature of the diſtreſs, be particularly intereſting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has obſerved, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme ſenſibility with the utmoſt delicacy; and this ſentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by thoſe who underſtand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dreſs. If in this I have failed, I muſt claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his diſappointment will certainly be leſs than mine. Thoſe who read for the purpoſe of diſcovering faults will not be diſpleaſed, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a tranſlation, without venturing to depart from the ſenſe of the author, except in a very few inſtances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and ſoftening ſome expreſſions, are amongſt the greateſt liberties I have taken.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

JOHN FRY,

At his STORE in Third, near Arch-ſtreet,
A complete Aſſortment of
Printed Cottons and *Iriſh Linens.*

Amongſt his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other ſorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

Seth & Iſaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-ſtreets, firſt door below the Drawbridge---
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.	Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado	SUGARS.
Jamaica Spirits.		Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Weſt India and New England	RUM.	Pepper.	
Brandy.		Alſpice.	
Gin.		Mace.	
Anniſeed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.		Cinnamon.	
Molaſſes.		Nutmegs.	
Coffee.		Cloves.	
Chocolate.		Figs.	
Indigo.		Raiſins.	
Cotton.		Prunes.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.	Sugar Candy.	
Whet-ſtones.		Citron.	
Sweet Oil.		Muſtard.	
Almonds.		Starch.	
Rice.		Snuff and Tobacco.	
Seives aſſorted.		Flints.	
Corks.		Barley.	
Ginger.		Madder.	
Chalk.		Copperas.	
Candles, mould and dipt.		Allom.	
Soap caſtile white and brown.		Alſpice.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.	Brimſtone.	
		Powder and Shot.	
		Bed Cords and Lacing.	
		Plough Lines.	
		Traces, &c. &c.	

THE Members of the *Library Company of Philadelphia* are requeſted to attend a general meeting, to be held at the Company's Rooms in the Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the firſt of June next, at *three o'clock* in the afternoon, to conſider the propriety of procuring a lot, erecting a ſuitable building for the Library, and diſpoſing of ſome of the property of the Company.

May 9, 1789. *By Order of the Directors,*
WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

The Copartnerſhip of
Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.
Being expired this day,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD and ſilver watches, japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and ſhears, ſurveyors chains, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, Turkey oil ſtones. Alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind neceſſary in that buſineſs. †

Drugs and Medicines,
WITH A VARIETY OF
Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,
And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by
Townſend Speakman,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.
MEDICINE CHESTS
Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.
TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by
§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by
‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 8.

There appears now abundant evidence that the accounts which have been exhibited in the London papers of the diſtreſſes among the peaſantry, &c. in Old France, owing to the failure of the crop of grain, were by no means chimerical. The French ports in Hiſpaniola have been for ſome time paſt ſo very ſcantily ſupplied with flour, that the wants of the inhabitants have become too urgent to admit of longer delay.---On the firſt of this month an ordinance was publiſhed by the government at Port-au-Prince, permitting the free importation, by veſſels of any nation whatever, of bread and flour, to every port in St. Domingo under that government, for the full term of three months.

Through the ſame channel which furniſhes the above information we learn, that by the laſt accounts received from Bourdeaux, bread was ſelling in that town at 12 ſous per lb. and that ſeven ſhips laden with flour had been totally loſt, during a ſevere ſtorm, in the river Garonne.

April 18. The good folks on the continent have at length awakened from their ſupineneſs, and the ſtern God of War again wields his iron ſceptre in the plains of Contention. The ambitious Empreſs, no doubt flushed with her late ſucceſs, has refuſed the mediation of Pruſſia, and the ſublime Porte, equally unconcerned for the event, has alſo rejected the interpoſition of Spain. From this, it ſhould ſeem Britain will get ſome how or other engaged in the conflict, thro' her engagements with Pruſſia and the Dutch.

BOSTON, May 8.

Our warmeſt and moſt heartfelt congratulations attend our friends and the public, upon the final and perfect organization of the Fœderal Government, by the acceptance of his Excellency the Preſident, with the ſolemnities preſcribed by the Conſtitution. His replies to the various addreſſes of his fellow-citizens do the higheſt honor to his character, in the complex view of a citizen and a ſtateſman; it being difficult to determine, whether he appears moſt engaging in the amiable diſplay of his feelings as a man, or of his virtues as a patriot.---Whenever General Waſhington is to act, the world has been long in the expectation of no ordinary procedure:---But, raiſed as has been the idea of his merits on paſt occaſions, his preſent conduct exceeds even the wiſhes of his moſt ſanguine admirers. His diſintereſted refuſal of all pecuniary conſiderations during the continuance of his office muſt prove to demonſtration, that the motives which impelled him to the field, in defence of his country, have not ceaſed to operate. It is by this conduct that he will be immortalized by the eſteem and affections of his grateful countrymen. Patriotiſm appears no longer a dream---and the diſintereſted ſpirit of Waſhington gives new luſtre to the dignity of human nature. How ſhall we expreſs our ſenſations, not only for his unparalleled generoſity, but for the mild, conciliatory ſentiments which adorn every ſentence in his introductory addreſs to the Congreſs of theſe States.---To do full juſtice to his merit, the laurels which ſhould entwine his brow ſhould be plucked from the garden of Eden, by the hand of Virtue.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Sept. 10, 1788.

"The Engliſh, it is ſaid, are at war with ſome of Tippoo Saib's family; but the people here are in ſuch perfect ſlavery and ſubjection, that no particular information can be obtained. I ſaw large quantities of military ſtores and troops embarked from this place, with the utmoſt diſpatch.

"Three large ſhips, filled with troops, ſailed five days paſt; but nothing has tranſpired ſince."

Extracts of letters from Boſton, April 29.

"Yeſterday there was a conſiderable ſeizure of goods *run* in from Philadelphia, ſilks, calicoes, &c. in bread caſks; as alſo a quantity of Sugars, for ſhort entry.

"There will be great vigilance to detect ſmuggling when the Federal acts are in force--- you may depend on it."

May 14. On Mr. Bland's introducing the ſubject of amendments, the fifth inſtant, ſome very intereſting debates enſued, the purport of which was----On one hand it was obſerved, that the application of the ſtate of Virginia was made with a view of obtaining amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the conſtitution: that although the addreſs of Virginia had been tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, but few of them had thought proper to coincide with that ſtate----That it would be giving the addreſs due conſideration, to refer it to a committee of the whole, to be taken up at the time aſſigned for the houſe to conſider amendments, of which notice had been given yeſterday---That the addreſs was from a reſpectable ſtate, and merited an equal compliment at leaſt, with other applications that had already been referred to the committee---That although this addreſs might ſtand alone, yet it might be of weight in the deciſions of the committee---That it reſted on the baſis of its own merits, and could not, in the nature of its operation, if committed, contravene the ſpirit of the conſtitution---That it was a ſtanding rule of the houſe, that they ſhould go into a committee of the whole every day; there appeared to be a propriety in the commitment.

In reply, it was obſerved,---That although the application was undoubtedly from the moſt reſpectable quarter, yet it appeared to be more proper that it ſhould lie on the table, for the information of the members---That when a ſufficient number of ſimilar applications ſhould be made, it might conſtitutionally come before Congreſs---That it ought to be treated with due reſpect---but that Congreſs had no deliberative voice, with reſpect to calling a convention, agreeable to the application---That when two thirds of the ſtates ſhould apply, they were bound to call one---That it would not be paying proper reſpect to Virginia, to commit the application to a body which was not competent to deliberate or decide upon it----That as the Houſe had been led to conſider the fourth Monday of the preſent month as the time aſſigned to go into the conſideration of amendments, then would be a proper ſeaſon to bring forward the application---That it would be paying proper reſpect to it, to enter it on the journals: this was therefore acceded to, with the addition, that it ſhould be put upon the files in the clerk's office.

Sunday arrived his Britannic Majeſty's Packet, Tankerville, Capt. Bell, in which came paſſengers Francis Van Berkel, Eſq; reſident from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands, to the United States; and Mrs. Church, daughter of the Hon. Philip Schuyler.

Extract from the regiſters of the ſupreme council of St. Domingo, dated April 1, 1789.

"From this day to the 30th of June next, the owners and Captains of foreign veſſels, now riding in the free ports of this colony, are allowed to fetch from foreign ones, flour and biſcuit, providing themſelves, previous to their departure, with proper clearances from the Bureaus of Entrepot eſtabliſhed in thoſe free

ports to which they muſt neceſſarily return; thoſe two articles will be equally admitted in bottoms coming directly from foreign ports, as well as every other enumerated in the 2d ſection of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's arret, dated Auguſt 3d, 1784.

" Flour and biſcuit will be ſubjected to a duty of 1 per cent. and government being determined to adhere ſtrictly to the rules preſcribed by the aforeſaid arret, concerning the importation and exportation of prohibited articles, prudence will, of courſe, point out to the ſhippers of wheat and flour the danger of introducing any other. *Office of the Conſulat of France.*"

New-York, May 7, 1789.

The brig America, Captain Matthew Lawler, from Philadelphia, arrived at Batavia the 5th of October, 1788.

A late letter from Canada mentions the death of Brigadier General HOPE, Lieutenant Governor of that province, which happened on the 13th of April.

On the evening of the 22d of March, was found dead in his room, Mr. William Brown, of Quebec, Printer, aged about 50; he conducted the buſineſs in that province 25 years, and is ſuppoſed to have amaſſed from ſix to eight thouſand pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

The ſeaſon for ſummer goods being now at hand, it is hoped the friends of American manufactures will not forget the excellent brown and white thread and cotton hoſiery made here, known by the name of GERMANTWON STOCKINGS. They are cheaper, and much more laſting than thoſe of any nation in Europe.

The laudable example exhibited laſt year by perſons of all circumſtances, and in all ſituations, in wearing THE TWILLED AND PLAIN JEANS AND FUSTIANS MADE AT THE PHILADELPHIA FACTORY, we truſt will be renewed this ſeaſon. Theſe articles may now be conſtantly procured at the ſtores of Meſſrs. *Wood & Thornly*, near the Fountain Inn, Cheſnut-ſtreet, of Meſſrs. *Mendenhall & Cope*, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Chriſt-church, and at the factory in Market-ſtreet. Alſo cotton ſheetings, fancy ſtripes for waiſtcoats, coarſe linens, &c.

Arrived at Baltimore, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing the printing of cotton and linen cloths and paper hangings, Meſſrs. COLAY, CHARDON AND ORINARD. It is uncertain in what place theſe gentlemen will fix themſelves, but, wherever it ſhall be, their ſucceſs is moſt earneſtly to be wiſhed, and amounts to a certainty. They have been regularly bred and employed in that buſineſs in the city of Nantz, in France, where the art of callico and paper hanging printing is improved beyond any part of Europe. The importation of printed linens and cottons into the United States is eſtimated at ſixty-five thouſand pounds annually, beſides which there are very large quantities of paper hangings made.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 9.

" The friends of your country are very anxious to know the operations of your federal ſyſtem, in order to be able to oppoſe the general opinion that prevails, of your people being impatient under good government, and unwilling to be controuled by legiſlative authority.

" The election of General Waſhington to the Preſidential Chair, and the expected choice of Mr. Adams as Vice-Preſident, will have an auſpicious tendency. Europe, as well as America, concur in the praiſes due to that great and good man, and are well convinced, that nothing which can degrade your national character, or diminiſh your national conſequence, will ever meet with his aſſent.

" Mr. Adams, by being employed in the diplomatic line in England and Holland, muſt have had the beſt opportunities of making obſervations on the politics of Europe, as well as on the internal ſyſtems of polity and public credit, which have aggrandized theſe nations, and rendered them ſo conſpicuous for their reſources. Such knowledge muſt be of eminent ſervice to you, in your arrangements of finance.

" I am happy to obſerve, that our opinions on the ſubject of the United States are already eſſentially changed---they are no longer treated with that ſupercilious contempt, which their former inſufficiency of government, and diſunion of ſentiments, gave too much reaſon to juſtify.

" Your ſituation and reſources entitle you to hold a high rank amongſt the powers of the world. If your government is well adminiſtered, you will ſoon feel your conſequence."

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Gordon, to his friend in this city, dated Boſton, May 4.

" I embrace this opportunity to forward you a few lines, acquainting you with my misfortunes, and the cauſe of my being here. I was induced laſt fall to take the command of the ſhip Alexander, bound from London to Gibraltar, and from thence to Charleſton. When I arived at Charleſton, finding it impoſſible to procure a freight there, I determined to proceed to New-York, in hopes of loading there, for ſome port in Europe. Four days after I left Charleſton, our ſhip ſprung a leak, ſo that the water gained on us very faſt, with both pumps going, and bailing at the ſame time; and had not a brig providentially appeared to our relief, we could not poſſibly have kept her above water, ſo as to gain the ſhore, being worn out with fatigue of pumping. We were all received on board the brig. When we left the Alexander, the water was up to the beam-ends. We were carried into Caſco-Bay by our preſerver, and were all hands treated with the utmoſt humanity and generoſity there; the crew were all provided for by the inhabitants, without expence, until we found an opportunity to this place, were we came with intention to proceed to England."

The freſhes this ſpring have brought down the Delaware a great number of boats and rafts, loaded with a variety of produce---Among them were two belonging to Mr. Jeſſe Dickiſon, of Montgomery county, New-York State, 14 miles north of Pennſylvania, and 200 by water from Philadelphia. They contained 60,000 feet of boards. This navigation, if improved, as the depending bill purpoſes, will be highly beneficial to the improvement of this city, and the foreign trade of Pennſylvania.

AT a meeting of a number of the freemen of the county of Franklin, at the dwelling-houſe of John M'Lene, called for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the reſolutions entered into by a majority of the aſſembly, in order to bring about the calling of a convention, for the purpoſe of altering the conſtitution of this ſtate----Joſeph Irwin in the chair. The buſineſs being opened, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, and the chairman directed to ſign the ſame.

Reſolved, That this meeting do highly diſapprove of the proceedings of the majority of the aſſembly above referred to; as the meaſure propoſed by them, in our opinion, is calculated to deſtroy the liberties of the people, diſturb the peace of community, and introduce anarchy and confuſion, as it would have a tendency to looſen the bands of ſociety, throw the people into a ſtate of nature, and ſo deſtroy the preſent government, put an end to all the powers thereof, and ſtop all proceedings and operations under it: Such a diſſolution of government would be attended with conſequences which we dread, but cannot forſee.

Reſolved, That our repreſentatives in aſſembly were not only never entruſted with the power of altering the conſtitution of this commonwealth, or adopting any meaſure for that purpoſe; but, on the contrary, were under the ſolemnity of an oath, " Not to do any thing, directly or indirectly, that would be prejudicial or injurious to the conſtitution or government thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the convention;" which obligation (notwithſtanding its ſolemnity) appears to us to have either been forgotten or deſpiſed by the majority in the preſent caſe.

Reſolved, That this meeting do highly approve of the conduct of the minority in the aſſembly, in that they oppoſed the pernicious meaſure propoſed and entered into by the majority, and likewiſe entering their proteſts and publiſhing their reaſons againſt the ſame.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a remonſtrance againſt the propoſition for calling a convention ought to be prepared and propagated.

Reſolved, That James M'Dowell and James M'Calmont be a committee to prepare and bring in a draft of a remonſtrance to be laid before this meeting forthwith, for their approbation.

Signed, JOSEPH IRWIN, Chairman.

On Saturday the 9th inſt. departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BIDDLE, of this city. The following Monday her remains were carried from her ſon's houſe, James Biddle, Eſquire, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to Whitemarſh townſhip, attended by her friends and relatives, and there interred in the family burying-ground.

She was affectionate, ardently affectionate---liberal and benevolent in her ſentiments, chearful and gay in her diſpoſition and temper, ſociable and agreeable in her converſation and company, averſe to diſſimulation of every ſpecies; added to all, ſhe poſſeſſed the advantages of a clear and intelligent underſtanding, and was favoured with an uninterrupted enjoyment of health, till ſhe reached a period of life in which years are truly venerable.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1789.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed to prepare a bill preſcribing the mode of collecting the revenue, introduced a temporary law, which was read, and a hundred copies ordered to be printed for the Houſe.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, at this moment came in, and informed the Houſe, that the Preſident was ready to receive their addreſs. The Houſe immediately roſe, and, following the Speaker, attended the Preſident in the room adjoining, where the following addreſs was preſented by the Speaker, in the name of the Houſe.

The ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *to* *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE repreſentatives of the People of the United States preſent their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have atteſted the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the firſt place in their eſteem---you have often received tokens of their affection---you now poſſeſs the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your ſervices, of their reverence for your wiſdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the higheſt, becauſe, the trueſt honour, of being the firſt magiſtrate, by the unanimous choice of the freeſt People on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you muſt have obeyed a ſummons, from the repoſe reſerved for your declining years, into public ſcenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever---But the obedience was due to the occaſion. It is already applauded by the univerſal joy, which welcomes you to your ſtation, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the ſatisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens muſt review ſucceſsful efforts to promote their happineſs.

This anticipation is not juſtified merely by the paſt experience of your ſignal ſervices. It is particularly ſuggeſted by the pious impreſſions under which you commence your adminiſtration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the ſtrongeſt obligations to adore the inviſible hand which has led the American People through ſo many difficulties, to cheriſh a conſcious reſponſibility for the deſtiny of Republican Liberty; and to ſeek the only ſure means of preſerving and recommending the precious depoſit in a ſyſtem of Legiſlation, founded on the principles of an honeſt policy and directed by the ſpirit of a diffuſive patriotiſm.

The queſtion ariſing out of the fifth article of the Conſtitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we truſt, be decided under the influence of all the conſiderations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary proviſions for the Executive Department, we ſhall not loſe ſight of a wiſh reſulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your reſolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all perſonal emolument, was among the many preſages of your patriotic ſervices, which have been amply fullfiled; and your ſcrupulous adherence now to the law then impoſed on yourſelf, cannot fail to demonſtrate the purity, whilſt it increaſes the luſtre of a character which has ſo many titles to admiration.

Such are the ſentiments which we have thought fit to addreſs to you. They flow from our own hearts; and we verily believe, that among the millions we repreſent there is not a virtuous citizen whoſe heart will diſown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent ſupplication for the bleſſings of Heaven on our Country; and that we add our own for the choiceſt of theſe bleſſings on the moſt beloved of her citizens.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

To which the PRESIDENT *returned the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate addreſs produces emotions which I know not how to expreſs. I feel that my paſt endeavors in the ſervice of my country are far over-paid by its goodneſs: and I fear much, that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation.---All that I can promiſe is, that they will be invaribly directed by an honeſt and ardent zeal.---Of this reſource, my heart aſſures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wiſdom and patriotiſm of thoſe with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the bleſſings of Heaven on our beloved Country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

After this, the Preſident retiring, the members of the Houſe returned to their ſeats.

A motion which was laid on the table the fourth inſtant, reſpecting a requeſt to the Preſident, that he would procure an eſtimate of exports and imports, entries and clearances from the ſeveral ſtates in the union, for twelve months previous to the fourth of March laſt, was taken up, and after ſundry amendments, one of which was, appointing a committee to attend to the buſineſs, the motion was adopted.

MONDAY, May 11, 1789.

A meſſage from the Senate, purporting that they had appointed a committee to join with ſuch committee as the Houſe may appoint, to confer upon the ſubject of a title which may be proper to give to the Preſident of the United States, was read------

Upon which Mr. Parker moved, that a reſolution ſhould be adopted to this effect---That the Houſe could not concur with the Senate, having already decided upon the ſubject unanimouſly.

Mr. Page ſupported the motion; he was fully of opinion, that by the conſtitution the Houſe had neither a right to ſuggeſt or propoſe any thing upon the ſubject: He conſidered it as anti-republican, and apprehended great evils would reſult from the meaſure, ſhould Congreſs take any ſteps in it: He conceived that the real honor and dignity of the government did not conſiſt in, or depend upon titles, and that he had had his feelings hurt, when he heard gentlemen addreſs the members of that Houſe by the ſtile of " The Honorable Member:" He thought that the Houſe had already fully and explicitly declared its ſentiments, in the report of a former committee, and was ſorry to have the ſubject again introduced.

Mr. Tucker was in ſentiment with Mr. Page, but obſerved further, that he had always been oppoſed to the appointment of any committee in the firſt of the buſineſs; and was equally averſe from taking it up now: The conſtitution was expreſly againſt any titles whatever: The introduction of them would bring us back to monarchy, and would juſtify what had been ſaid upon the conſtitution by its enemies. What could be the deſign of the Senate? Did General Waſhington wiſh for a title? Did he fight for this? By no means. Real dignity conſiſts not in theſe diſtinctions: Titles bring equipage, etiquette, parade, &c. to ſupport theſe, liberty muſt be ſacrificed; and from ſuſtaining the character of independent freemen, we ſhall degenerate into ſervility; we ſhall no longer be men; we ſhall depreciate into apes; a baſeneſs of imitation. Mr. Tucker concluded, by wiſhing the ſubject might be diſmiſſed.

Mr. Turnbull moved for a committee, to enquire into the difference which appeared in the votes of the two Houſes, upon the report of the joint committee upon this ſubject, as now held out in the meſſage from the Senate.

Mr. Burk was oppoſed to any further proceeding in the buſineſs, except it was to expreſs their entire diſapprobation; and to that purpoſe, he propoſed a reſolution againſt the introduction of any title, more eſpecially all imitation of European ſtiles, or titles, whether given to Emperors, Kings, Princes, or any other dignitaries whatever.

Mr. Madiſon was in opinion with the gentlemen oppoſed to a title; he was not, however, for ſummary proceedings with the meſſage of the Senate; he urged the propriety of a decent and reſpectful attention to it upon a variety of principles, and then obſerved, that he could not ſee the uſe or advantage of adopting titles, that it was evident that they did not confer power or influence; many of the pooreſt and moſt inſignificant ſtates had aſſumed the moſt pompous and high ſounding titles; what greater or more lofty title could be aſſumed, than that of " High Mightineſſes?" a ſtile almoſt bordering upon impiety; what real advantages had been derived from it? Had eventr ſanctioned the idea? titles he conſidered as unconſtitutional and contrary to the general ſentiments of the people. Should it be determined to adopt them, we muſt either borrow or create; old ones we ſhould find inapplicable, and they would be conſidered as ſervile imitations, and new ones, he feared, would be abſurd and ridiculous. The true dignity of a republican government, he conſidered as independent of titles; he hoped that gentlemen would not diſcover any warmth upon the occaſion; had no doubt but the ſame unanimity would now be ſhown as before upon this queſtion, and he was therefore in favor of a committee of conference.

Mr. White was oppoſed to the appointment of a committee of conference, and ſuppoſed it beſt to put a period to any further diſcuſſion, by informing the Senate, that the Houſe had already determined on the queſtion, by unanimouſly adopting the report of the joint committee upon this ſubject.

Mr. Sherman ſuppoſed there would be an impropriety in appointing a committee, unleſs the Houſe ſhould firſt reſcind their former vote; he thought that to make the journals appear conſiſtent, this was a previous queſtion.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that although he was as much oppoſed to titles and diſtinctions as any gentlemen whatever, he thought however that there was a propriety in appointing a committee of conference, that the reſult being known, might prevent the publication of ridiculous and abſurd contradictions and titles in the news-papers, which had a tendency to bring the government into contempt.

Mr. Madiſon thought that Mr. Sherman's ideas were not juſt; he ſuppoſed that a committee might be appointed with as much propriety in the preſent caſe as in any other, and aſſigned a variety of reaſons to prove, that the ſubject was open to diſcuſſion, and that every dictate of policy and ſound judgment pointed out the expediency of paying all poſſible reſpect and attention to the communications of the Senate.

Mr. Seney expreſſed his mind fully in oppoſition to a committee, as he conſidered the meaſure fruitleſs, and occaſioned a loſs of time---wiſhed that Mr. Parker's motion might be adopted, and an end put to the buſineſs.

Mr. Clymer was oppoſed to the conferring of titles; obſerved, that the moſt impotent nations aſſumed the moſt pompous addreſſes---that they were not indicative of power and influence was evident from facts, for when the Kings of England had only the title of *Higbneſs*, their prerogative was much greater than it had been ſince under that of Moſt Sacred Majeſty. He differed however from gentlemen, who ſuppoſed that the people were averſe to diſtinctions. It was evident, he ſaid, from a variety of facts, that they had a powerful predilection for them, and this propenſity he thought ſhould be counteracted and checked.

Mr. Page obſerved, that titles naturally led to honors and diſtinctions not founded always on merit, until in time the ſupreme executive comes to be conſidered as the fountain of honor. Inducing a train of conſenquences derogatory to the dignity of a freeman.

Mr. Lee moved that the previous queſtion ſhould be taken in words to the following effect---Whether the Houſe would now proceed to conſider the ſubject of the meſſage from the Senate? this paſſed in the affirmative.

A variety of motions were then introduced, and the one from Mr. Turnbull was adopted to the following effect---That a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, upon the difference which appears in the votes of the two Houſes, upon the evidence in report of the joint committee, upon the queſtion reſpecting titles, the vote of the Senate, appointing a committee to take up the ſame ſubject upon quite oppoſite principles.

This motion being adopted, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Page, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Benſon were appointed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, when the impoſt bill was taken up, Mr. Gerry propoſed that ſix cents on molaſſes ſhould be ſtruck out, and two inſerted---This produced a debate, in which Mr. Ames and Mr. Madiſon were the principal ſpeakers, but the Houſe adjourned without coming to a vote upon the propoſition.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1789.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The impoſt bill was taken up, and the debate upon the duty of ſix cents on molaſſes was reſumed.

Speeches upon this occaſion were ſimilar to thoſe which had been made upon the previous diſcuſſion of the ſubject; many of the former ideas in favor of a reduction of the duty were amplified, and ſubſtitution of an exciſe on rum and other ſpirits diſtilled in the country was contended for---on this ſide of the queſtion the ſpeakers were, Meſſrs. Ames, Gerry and Goodhue, their obſervations were cloſed by a propoſition to ſtrike out ſix cents, and leave a blank for the ſum to be annexed---The ſpeakers on the other ſide were, Meſſrs. Madiſon, Fitzſimons and Sherman---This part of the queſtion had equal juſtice done to it, and the vote on the above propoſition being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that the blank ſhould be filled with five cents; this, after ſome further debate, paſſed in the affirmative, by a vote of 25 to 23.

A meſſage from the Senate was at this ſtage of the buſineſs announced, when the committee roſe. The purport of this meſſage was, that the Senate concurred with the Houſe in the appointment of a committee, to confer with a committee of the

Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the report of a joint committee, upon the subject of titles proper to be annexed to the President and Vice-President.---The Speaker having left the chair, the House, in committee of the whole, continued the consideration of the impost bill, when the several articles, from melasses to teas inclusive, were read and accepted in committee. In the bill, hyson tea was substituted in lieu of superior green tea.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1789.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portland, in the state of Massachusetts, complaining of the high duty on melasses.

The House then went into a committee on the revenue bill.

China, earthen and stone ware, looking glasses, and brushes were added to the list of enumerated articles under a duty of seven and an half per cent. and salt petre was exempted from duty.

Mr. Parker moved to insert in the bill a clause, having a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

On this motion some debate ensued. The gentlemen from South-Carolina and Georgia opposed it, on the ground of its being partial---They contended that it would fall heavily and opressively on those states, particularly on Georgia, and would be too odious to be endured----It would operate as a direct tax, which was impolitic at this time----Others, who were in favor of the tax, contended, that there was an impropriety in introducing such a clause in this bill, because it is foreign to the true nature of the bill. It was mixing human beings with goods, wares and merchandizes in an improper manner---They thought it would be a proper subject for a distinct bill.

The motion was supported upon general principles----It was said, that it was the prevailing expectation that some measure should be entered into by the general government against the slave trade----That the constitution itself was calculated upon this idea----and that unless such a measure was taken, it would be supposed that instead of discouraging, it was meant tacitly to countenance this disgraceful trafic---On the ground of policy, as well as humanity, it was contended, that the duty ought to be imposed, and that it would tend to the real advantage of those very states, who most strongly opposed it.----Their national policy was deeply concerned in the abolition of slavery----The practice was pernicious in a political and moral view, and tended exceedingly to diminish their relative strength and importance.

Mr. Parker at length however withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a separate bill for the purpose of laying this tax.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the revenue bill.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Parker to allow a discount from the duties imposed upon goods imported in American ships. [This occasioned considerable debate] The motion was carried by 30 against 16, and the question on the rate of the discount was carried in favor of 10 per cent.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported, and the House ordered the same to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Madison from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the subject of titles, reported, that the committee of the Senate would, for the present address the President under the same stile and title as the House of Representatives had given him.

Directions *for breeding* Silk-Worms,

Extracted from a letter from Georgia.

FINDING that a laudable design is in agitation amongst your people, to promote the culture of silk, I was willing to throw in my mite by giving some directions how to proceed in that undertaking, having for several years been superintendent to the filature here; and it may be necessary to premise that the following rules are calculated for the meridian of this place.

The obstacles to the culture of silk in Georgia are many and great, but Pennsylvania, I am informed, is more fortunate in this respect, and as her inhabitants are numerous, every incentive to promote industry amongst them must be praise-worthy. Any essay to introduce new manufactures cannot fail becoming of public utility; for thereby the drone is excited to labour, and new vigour is added to the industrious. The prospect of gain carries along with it a stimulating energy, and it must be a dull soul indeed that is not influenced by it. It is to be ardently wished, that the public would on all such occasions support every well weighed new enterprize. And as I hope that the scheme for introducing the silk culture in the middle states will prove highly beneficial, to the inhabitants, as well as to the union, I shall therefore proceed to lay down such rules as I practised while retained in the service of the filature. But before I enter upon this subject, I must observe, that although I have read a good many books that treat upon the silk culture, I have found that most of them, in prorortion as they deviated from nature and experience, have become blind guides. Should we, in Georgia, take Miller to conduct our gardens, and Mortimer our husbandry, and implicitly follow their rules (though both men of good sense, and whose labours are very useful to the climate for which they are calculated) we should find ourselves egregiously disappointed.

But, to proceed--------

The first thing necessary to be provied, for carrying on this valuable culture, is food. The leaves of the Italian mulberry tree are what they are the fondest of, produces the best silk. These trees are, with us, of a quick growth, neither delighting in swamps, or rank ground; the town of Savannah is built upon an heap of sand, and yet they thrive very well.

The next thing to be provided, is good eggs. I have ever preferred those from Portugal, to the Italian seed. They produce a ball like a ground-nut, well covered with silk. It is true, that this sort, as well as the rest, will in a few years, degenerate and become, in a little time, very bad; but this is easily prevented by exchanging the seed with a somewhat distant place every year.

For hatching the eggs, take the following simple method, which has seldom failed us. So soon as the weather begins to grow warm (which generally happens some time in February * or March) and the buds of the mulberry tree are observed to put forth, the eggs should be exposed to the air,† which, by its effect, promotes their hatching. When they begin to hatch (which will be soon after sun-rising, and for three or four hours after) some of the tender leaves or buds of the mulberry, plucked with the stems, should be lightly scattered upon the eggs, which in a little time will be covered with the infant brood. As soon as the leaves are well charged with worms, they should be removed by the stem, to a paper with the edges turned up; when the eggs should be supplied with fresh leaves; which, as they are covered, are to be removed as before, until the hatching is over. They will at first require but a small space; but as they increase in growth, their lodgments must be enlarged; and therefore after the casting off their skins, or moulting‡, they should be removed to a larger lodging, if the first is too confined.

Cleanliness is the delight of this valuable insect; therefore, care should be taken to have their dung temoved from under them, as soon as a quantity appears. The method practised in removing them from their eggs, may still be continued (in removing them from their litter) until after the third or fourth stage or moulting, when they may be conveniently removed with the fingers. All noxious smells should be kept distant from them: severe cold and intensive hot weather are equally hurtful: fire in the room will remedy the one, and air will relieve the other. Care should be taken to preserve them from rats, mice, pismires, spiders, cock-roaches, &c. which are their natural enemies.

Their food should be given to them free from wet, otherwise it will destroy them. In time of heavy rains, or even moderate showers, the leaves should be dried between two linen cloths, before they are given to the worms. The proper time for gathering the leaves, is between sun-rising and setting, that they may be free from dews.

With respect to houses for raising these creatures, 'tis not necessary to be very particular. Some of our people have had very good success in huts; some in rooms which serve them for kitchen, parlour, and bed-chamber; others raise them in garrets, either upon boards raised from the floor, or even upon the bare floor. I have observed, that a very little nicety and care has sometimes obtained the desired end.

With respect to feeding the worms; their food should be administered to them early in the morning, and as often as they have finished their former food.

I repeat it---Unclean food, bad air, heavy rains or great heats, and offensive smells, are the causes that bring destruction upon them; and, therefore, whatever of these can, should be prevented.

When the worms become transparent, forsake their food, and keep their now bright heads constantly erected, bushes should be placed among them,* (having been cut sometime before, that the leaves might have time to shrivel) observing to give the worms sufficient room to work, for if too many are crouded together, then two, three, and sometimes four will club together to make a cone, and will produce bad silk, and of course of an inferior price.

In three days they will have finished their ball; in which they remain, and undergo a kind of temporary death, for the space of fourteen days, if the weather does not prove too hot, for in that case they will change to a moth fly in ten, and eat their way through the cone; therefore care should be taken to prevent it.---There are three different methods in practice for killing the worm in the ball; the most simple and easy is, by the heat of the sun, provided the weather is favourable; to accomplish which spread your cocoons on dishes or boards, not very thick, and expose them to the strongest heat of the sun for two or three days, which seldom fails to kill the worm; but if the weather should prove cloudy or very cool, the heat of the sun may not be sufficient; in that case the most eligible way is, by baking them in an oven, after the bread is drawn, in dishes or baskets, taking care that the oven be not so hot as to burn or scorch the silk; after which spread them on a dry cool floor until it is convenient to wind off the silk.

If any cocoons are to be saved for seed against the next season, as many males as females should be chosen. The male is known by making its ball sharp-pointed at one end, and the female round at each end.§ The cocoons for seed should be spread thin in some convenient place, out of the reach of rats, mice, &c. meanwhile a linen cloth should be nailed against the wall or wainscot, to place the moths upon, which will daily come out of their cones some time after sun-rising, the male will join the female, and ought to remain undisturbed in that state until evening, when they should be separated.

When all the females have finished depositing their eggs upon the cloth,† they will shortly die. The colour of their eggs at first is a pale yellow: Within five or six days after they are laid, this colour changes by degrees to a darker; and then those eggs are said to be of the best sort, which are of a grey ash-colour, inclining to a tarnished purple. If the first colour continues unchanged, it is a certain mark that the eggs are unimpregnated and barren. So soon as the eggs have changed to the grey ash-colour, or tarnished purple above described (which is a convincing mark of their being good) the cloth ought to be taken down, folded together, and wrapped in some coarse cloth, to prevent rats and other vermin coming to the eggs, which now must be put at the bottom of a drawer or box, free from damps and where clean linen is kept, in the coolest part of the house, there to remain untouched, never to be exposed to the open air until the ensuing season for hatching.

* *Which answers to April and May in Pennsylvania.*

† *If there is any reason to apprehend a future nipping frost, it would be prudent not to expose your eggs to the air till the spring seems settled, lest they should be injured, and the young buds of the mulberry destroyed, which might occasion a scarcity of food. The latter may be guarded against, by cutting some succours or small branches of the mulberry tree, and setting them in bottles of water, in a warm room. By this means they may be made to vegitate as early in the season as you please, and afford a sufficient supply of food for your young worms, till it be produced by the natural sprouting of the mulberry tree.*

‡ *The worms moult or shed their skins four different times, at which periods they neglect their food, and appear very sickly and languishing for about eighteen hours, during which time they should remain undisturbed, without any food, otherwise it may prove fatal to them; on this account it is adviseable to keep those worms together on the paper or table which are of the same age. that they may all moult together: after moulting, their appetites return more voracious than before.*

* *In Georgia they provide broad hanging shelves, to lay the worms on to spin; these shelves should be rubbed over with fennel, some little time before they are ready to spin; and a quantity of small white oak boughs with their leaves on, should be cut about one week before they will be wanted; the reason of which is, that the leaves may be dried and shrivelled a little against that time. These boughs or branches must be laid on very steadily on those shelves for the worms to spin amongst. The perfume of the fennel being very grateful to the worms, it will allure them to begin their work, and the leaves being shrivelled, will accommodate them with a suitable nest to spin their silk balls in.*

§ *Those balls which contain two or more worms are unfit to be wound, therefore they should be reserved for seed. They may be known by their clumsey shape and extraordinary size.*

† *Which they will do to the amount of about 300 each, and will pass through this stage of their existence without any food.*

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I PERCEIVE, by some late publications in this city, that the Anti-fœderal minority in Cumberland and Franklin counties are using the same arguments and stratagems to prevent the alteration of our State Constitution, that they did to prevent the adoption of the fœderal government. They will be very industrious in this undertaking, in as much as it will be their *last* effort to throw Pennsylvania out of the Union, and thereby to connect her with Rhode-Island and North-Carolina.

One while they extol our present constitution as the model of perfection, and then again they say it ought to be altered---but that the alterations should be made only by a Council of Censors. To the constitution many objections might be made. I shall only mention a few. It has divided and distracted the state ever since it was formed, nor shall we ever have peace or union in the state, till this constitution has been submitted to the examination of an *equal* representation of the people. It is burdened with a most expensive and unweildy Executive Council. It is oppressive in the highest degree, from the manner in which Magistrates are chosen in all the counties. Many thousand poor people have been driven out of the state by TRADING JUSTICES.

The Council of Censors are unequally chosen---they sit in judgment upon their own conduct---and they possess no power to redress or prevent a single grievance. As for their Censures, no body regards them.

A Convention is absolutely necessary to alter our government, otherwise we must recal our Senators and Representatives from Congress. It may be called in a peaceable way next October. If a Council of Censors should be disposed to call one (which we are sure they will not be) it cannot be done in less than *two years*, during all which time the state will be rent and distracted by parties, and our citizens will be called from their necessary occupations to attend county meetings and elections. This will be a great loss to our farmers in the old counties, for they cannot *pay their taxes* like the good people of Cumberland and Franklin counties, and spend half the year in political clubs and conventions.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that James M'Lene, Esquire, at whose house the Anti-fœderal meeting was lately held in Franklin county, was one of the Assembly that passed a resolve to take the sense of the people about the propriety of calling a Convention during the war, and that he was one of that minority of the present Assembly, who declared last October, that he could not take an oath to the constitution of the United States, until he was liberated from his oath to our State Constitution by a State Convention. This same James M'Lene, Esq; now says, that the people *cannot, ought not*, and if he can prevent it, *shall not* consider their constitution in any other way than by a Council of Censors; and that the constitution of the United States may be supported by an oath, without a Convention being called to discharge him from his oath to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

CATO.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at John Leech's, inn-holder, on the Hartford road, at the sign of the Rising Sun and Orange Tree, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided seventh part of a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, situate lying and being in the township of Kingsessing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres, bounded by land of Stephen Paschall, James Jones, John Supple and John Leech, on which there are erected a stone messuage, a frame barn, and other improvements: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Kite, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

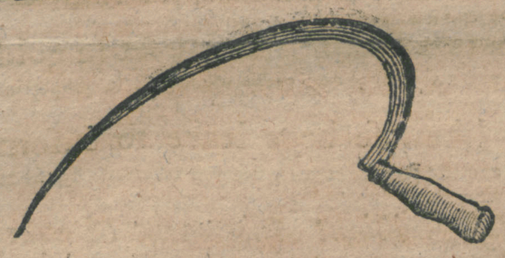
Northampton, April 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-town, a certain undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract of land, situate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermost head waters of Wallenpawback, intersected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the easterly side of the Moosick ridge, containing 25000 acres, be the same more or less: Seized and taken in execution as late the property and estate of Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquire, by

† GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel Robert Robinson, late of Bedminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any just demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT,) Administrators.
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES,)



The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

REAPING SICKLES,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to dispose of, in either small or large quantities, on the most reasonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in small and large quantities, also most kinds of other Blacksmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the second day of May, 1789, from the subscriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubise, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, fresh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet vest, near the same colour. Any person who will secure the said apprentice, in any gaol in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, jun.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about six feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a stout beard, very surly look, a scar on his nose, much like a pit of the small pox, another scar on his wrist, which has been burnt or scalded, supposed to have a scar on his forehead, but not certain, subject to give short answers; had on and took with him, when he left his master in September 1788, a surtout coat, of a light colour, stained with tar, a claret coloured short coat, better than half worn, striped blue and white home spun waistcoat, red checkered trowsers. Any person taking up said fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, so that the owner may get him, shall have the above reward, by ¶

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, in September last, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*ſ*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*ſ*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

TO BE HAD, ready made, for the

very moderate price of ONE DOLLAR each, at

Joſeph Cooke's,

Gold-ſmith, Jeweller and *Hair-Worker,*

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

COMPLETE Compting-Houſe and Watch Seals, made of the beſt Pinchbeck, not inferior in colour to gold, with the initials of any perſon's name, in a cypher, engraved after the famous Lockington's London patent cypher-book.

Church, State or County Seals, Coats of Arms, &c. and all manner of Engraving on ſteel, ſilver, gold or metal, executed in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt prices.

Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13*ſ*6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4*ſ*6 per ounce.

Old Plate cleaned, and made to look as well as new, at 2*d* per ounce.

Hair curiouſly worked in any device, to the greateſt perfection, for ſmall lockets, pins or rings, &c. at HALF A DOLLAR each device.

Miniature Pictures neatly ſet in gold, for ONE GUINEA each; and every other article proportionably low.

HE likewiſe begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has juſt received, by the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

Watches carefully cleaned and repaired; mourning and other RINGS executed at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in his way.

The loweſt prices aſked, and no abatement made on any one article.

The utmoſt value given for old gold, ſilver-lace, and diamonds; and alſo for old watches and jewellery, &c. &c.

Paper money, and all kinds of public ſecurities, taken in payment; and a good allowance made to thoſe who buy for exportation, or to ſell again.

Country orders punctually executed as if the parties were preſent; and the money ſhall be returned for any article, ſo ſent, that is not approved of.

Experienced Workmen in the different branches, as above, will meet with encouragement due to their merit.

N. B. A YOUTH, of reputable parents, who is converſant in accounts, is wanted as an apprentice.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (*Price* Fifty Cents---or Half a Dollar) and SOLD, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

The corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

The AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT, *Or* School-maſters' NEW ASSISTANT.

COMPRISED IN *FOUR BOOKS.*

Book I. Containing Arithmetic of whole numbers, divers denominations, and the common rules, to the end of the double rule of three.

Book II. Fractions, vulgar and decimal.

Book III. Mercantile Arithmetic; or all the rules neceſſary for forming a complete accountant; methodically arranged and largely exemplified.

Book IV. Extractions, Progreſſions, &c. being the higher rules of Arithmetic.

And including all the queſtions in the Philadelphia edition of Gough, with many others. The rules are either new, or thoſe of that treatiſe ſo far compendized, as to be both brief and perfectly applicable.

The whole adapted to the commerce of the United States; and comprehending every thing neceſſary to a complete practical knowledge of the Science of Arithmetic.

BY *BENJAMIN WORKMAN*, A. M.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword-belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry-combs, mane-combs and ſpunges; horſe-nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer. Philad. May 4, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient out-houſes, with a good merchant-mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa, twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having this deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Caſh*. For particulars, enquire of § 4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13, 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second-ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Juſt imported in the Levant, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and Jewelled, and other warranted Watches, Moon and plain arched japaned clock faces, watch dials, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, large and ſmall plyers, hand and other ſhears, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, large and ſmall turn-benches, large and ſmall ſcrew plates, large and ſmall ſtakes and beek irons, ſaws, braſs and ſteel calipers, blow pipes, engravers, large and ſmall, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſcratch bruſhes, magnifying glaſſes, large and ſmall ſcrew-drivers, large and ſmall hammers, clock and watch braches, ſilver and gilt pendents, mains, centers, and other wheels, pinions, verges, ſteel and gilt hands, ſteel and braſs balances, ſcrew-keys, bruſhes, ſteel, braſs and pinion wire, 30 hour clock lines, catgut, ſteel dril bows, ſcrew dividers, large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, ground and unground glaſſes, ditto for timepieces, watch, clock and timepiece ſprings, gilt and ſteel keys, chains and ſtrings, cornelian and other ſeals, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.

Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3078.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1789.

LONDON, March 16.

POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

RUSSIA has ſent Prince Davidhooff with her anſwer to the ultimatum of Berlin; but the King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, will not reply to it, until he hears what the court of Great-Britain ſays to its contents. The Prince, therefore, remains at Berlin until ſuch anſwer arrives; in the mean time, all warlike preparations are ſtopped at Berlin; but it muſt not be forgot, that

The KING of PRUSSIA is ready for the field.

The KING of SWEDEN has declared by his Ambaſſador to the Porte, that he will not make a peace with Ruſſia unleſs the Porte is included.

The DANES and SWEDES are continuing to arm, both by land and ſea, with the greateſt vigour; as likewiſe the Ruſſians.

The EMPEROR may be ſaid to have begun the campaign againſt the Turks, as ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have already happened of the ſame nature as the laſt campaign.

The TURKS too do not appear to be leſs forward, numerous different bodies of their troops having marched, and taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral advantageous heights on the mountains, where they annoyed the Auſtrians ſo much laſt year.

In FLANDERS matters appear to be drawing to a criſis. The Emperor has iſſued orders to the Cardinal Archbiſhop of Malines, and the reſt of the clergy downwards, to carry into execution, on or before the 8th inſtant, the laws made in 1788, for eſtabliſhing a Seminary General at Louvain, under pain of the ſuperior Clergy having all their temporals ſeized.

This is one of the chief cauſes of the troubles---the other, which relates to the annual ſubſidies, the Emperor has empowered that part of the States of Brabant to collect, without the conſent of the Tiers Etat, and has ordered the Government General of Bruxelles to aſſiſt them with main force if required, though his Majeſty declares, he hopes they will ſee their error, that he wiſhes to govern them only by the laws, and that in the hope they will obey, he ſuſpends the execution of his orders ſent the 7th of January, though only ſo long as they behave peaceably as good ſubjects, which, when they have further manifeſted, he will receive a deputation from them, and not before.

As to the accounts of French troops marching into Flanders, they are all erroneous.

The FRENCH have their hands full of employ in domeſtic matters, and a great deal of ſurplus reſpecting foreign affairs. With reſpect to the meeting, or even a number of leſs Etats General, although the firſt is mentioned for the 17th of April, we repeat, that both are ſtill in fact undeterminable, on account not only of various arrangements, but the numerous applications from places, which never ſent members, for ſuch a privilege.

The DUTCH ſeem to be guarding againſt renewing any diſpute with the Emperor, which perhaps they fear may ariſe from the non-payment of the money ſettled by the treaty of 1785, and which France guaranteed, but refuſed the payment thereof. The Stadtholder has ſent circular letters to all the Governors and Commanding Officers through the Provinces, to order all thoſe abſent on leave, by no means, when they return, to enter the States of the Emperor; but a few days, with the advance of ſpring, will diſcloſe politics more fully.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville, to his friend in this town, dated April 22.

"The emigration from the Atlantic States, to this country, has been very great this year.---Since the opening of the river no leſs than 2070 perſons have entered the lines of Kentuckey, and ſcarcely a day paſſes but what ſome arrive at this ſpot. A ſettlement is lately made, between Salt and Green rivers, along the banks of the Ohio, one of the moſt fertile and navigable parts of this country, which, if extended, will in the courſe of a few years unite the Kentuckey and Cumberland ſettlements. Our friend General W———s, is ſafe arrived with his fleet at New-Orleans, and, as a report ſays, has been very ſucceſsful in his undertaking. We have had two arrivals here from New-Orleans, ſince the river has been opened, one of them loaded with Engliſh goods, and manned by Engliſh ſailors: they paſſed for Spaniards here, but ſince their departure it has been diſcovered that the veſſel and cargo belonged to the famous Alexander M'Gillivray, who has eſtabliſhed large warehouſes at St. Marks in Weſt Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, and now furniſhes this weſtern country with European goods on very reaſonable terms."

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Monday laſt the SENATE of the United States, with the VICE-PRESIDENT at their head, went in a body, in carriages, from their Chamber of Congreſs, to the Houſe of the PRESIDENT, where the Vice-Preſident read and preſented to him the following ADDRESS, in anſwer to his Speech delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs.

The ADDRESS *of the* SENATE *to the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes of Congreſs.*

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our ſincere thanks for your excellent Speech delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs, congratulate you on the compleat organization of the Federal Government, and felicitate ourſelves, and our fellow-citizens, on your elevation to the office of Preſident---an office, highly important by the powers conſtitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honorable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous ſuffrage of the elective body in your favour is peculiarly expreſſive of the gratitude, confidence and affection, of the citizens of America, and is the higheſt teſtimonial at once of your merit, and of their eſteem. We are ſenſible, Sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, choſen with the fondeſt predilection, endeared by habit, and conſecrated to the repoſe of declining years; we rejoice, and, with us, all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide, in you all intereſts unite, and we have no doubt that your paſt ſervices, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and ſagacity as a Stateſman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were expoſed, to give ſtability to the preſent government, and dignity and ſplendor to that country, which your ſkill and valor as a Soldier ſo eminently contributed to raiſe to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumſtances, and wonderful combination of cauſes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the riſe, progreſs and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the univerſe, by whom empires riſe and fall. A review of the many ſignal inſtances of divine interpoſition in favour of this country claims our moſt pious gratitude. And permit us, Sir, to obſerve, that among the great events which have led to the formation and eſtabliſhment of a Federal Government, we eſteem your acceptance of the office of Preſident as one of the moſt propitious and important.

In the execution of the truſt repoſed in us, we ſhall endeavour to purſue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your ſpeech ſo happily directs. We are conſcious that the Proſperity of each State is inſeparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we ſhall effectually advance the former. In full perſuaſion of this truth, it ſhall be our invariable aim to diveſt ourſelves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great aſſemblage of communities and intereſts committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, Sir, the force, and acknowledge the juſtneſs of the obſervation, that the foundation of our national policy ſhould be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of Legiſlators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the neceſſity of a ſtrict adherence to the rules of diſtributive juſtice. We beg you to be aſſured, that the Senate will at all times cheerfully co-operate in every meaſure, which may ſtrengthen the Union, conduce to the happineſs, or ſecure and perpetuate the liberties of this great Confederated Republic.

We commend you, Sir, to the protection of Almighty GOD, earneſtly beſeeching him long to preſerve a life ſo valuable and dear to the people of the United States and that your adminiſtration may be proſperous to the nation and glorious to yourſelf.

In Senate, May 16th, 1789.

Signed, by Order,

JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the Senate of the United States.*

To which the PRESIDENT *was pleaſed to make the following* REPLY---

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your addreſs, in which the moſt affectionate ſentiments are expreſſed in the moſt obliging terms. The coincidence of circumſtances which led to this auſpicious criſis, the confidence repoſed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the aſſiſtance I may expect from counſels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, ſeem to preſage a more proſperous iſſue to my adminiſtration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myſelf inexpreſſibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done ſo much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence, before our political felicity ſhall have been compleated; and in a conviction that the Senate will at all times co-operate in every meaſure which may tend to promote the welfare of this Confederated Republic.

Thus ſupported by a firm truſt in the great Arbiter of the univerſe, aided by the collected wiſdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the ſervice of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous, but pleaſing, taſk of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

On Friday the 15th inſt. arrived at Boſton, the ſhip Mary Anne, Captain Thomas Peters, in 40 days from Portſmouth in England. The papers by him are as late as April 3d, and contain as follows:--That Sweden was making great preparations for another campaign--That the cantoning the Ruſſian troops in Poland had occaſioned much commotion; and was thought it would terminate in bringing that power on Ruſſia---That the Turks bear the loſs of Oczacow with firmneſs, and are preparing for further hoſtilities, notwithſtanding the talk of an armiſtice---That the attention of the French nation was wholly abſorbed in preparations, elections, &c. for the ſtates-general---That the emperor was quarreling with his Brabant ſubjects---That in Holland, every engine was employed in annihilating every remains of the patriotic party---That in England, nothing but *Io Triumphe* was ſinging, for the recovery of the ſovereign---That Mr. Fox in the Houſe of commons, (April 2d) had moved for the repeal of the much-talked of, and much-complained of ſhop-tax, which was carried unanimouſly.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) May 13.

"The following very ſingular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzley, of Windſor townſhip, in this county: on the 30th of laſt month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great ſurprize, ſuddenly gave way, and ſwallowed the plough, horſes, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to his aſſiſtance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole ſafe out, from a depth near 20 feet."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

Friday laſt the Lady of the Preſident of the United States arrived here from Mount-Vernon. This truly reſpectable perſonage was met by a number of the principal ladies and gentlemen of this city, (among whom were the Preſident of the ſtate and the Speaker of the General Aſſembly) a little beyond Derby. At Gray's-Ferry, ſhe partook of an elegant cold collation, and thence was eſcorted to the reſidence of Mrs. (Robert) Morris, in Market-ſtreet, by the troops of light-horſe, commanded by Captains Miles and Bingham. Her arrival, which was about two o'clock P. M. was announced by the ringing of bells, and a diſcharge of thirteen guns from the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Fiſher.

On Monday laſt her Ladyſhip proceeded to join her beloved and juſtly revered comfort at New-York, the Preſident of the United States.

The oppoſers of a State Convention tell us, that we ſhall be in a ſtate of nature, if ſuch a body ſhould be elected by the people to reviſe the conſtitution of this commonwealth. This cannot be the caſe, however, for the preſent conſtitution will operate until the amendments ſhall be in force. Were we in a ſtate of nature in the autumn of 1787, when the Convention of this State met? The Convention that will be demanded by the people will be as conſtitutional as that was. 'Tis really abſurd and criminal to hold up ſuch bugbears.

Nothing can more completely ſerve the cauſe of that great majority of Pennſylvanians, who deſire a diſpaſſionate reviſion of the State Conſtitution, than the violence of *language* and *conduct* obſerved by a few who are oppoſed to the meaſure. They will not in ſome places permit *the freemen* of their neighbourhood to exerciſe the right of freemen, in petitioning the legiſlature; in others, the moſt groundleſs miſrepreſentations are made, to inflame, alarm, and delude their neighbours.

How indecently and untruly do the oppoſition to the propoſed Convention urge, that the attempt now making to reviſe the Conſtitution is a meaſure of tories. Do we not find that the Preſident, General Mifflin,---the Vice-Preſident, Colonel George Roſs,---the Speaker, the Honorable Richard Peters, Eſquire,---the Chief Juſtice,---Judge Ruſh,---General Brodhead, &c. are a few of the many early, active and perſevering whigs, who have voted for this meaſure, or ſigned the memorial to the legiſlature for calling a Convention. What then ſhall we ſay of thoſe falſe men, who aſſert that it is not a meaſure of the whigs.

We hear from the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, that many of the American loyaliſts, who followed the Britiſh ſtandard to Niagara, have returned to the United States, ſince the time for iſſuing the royal proviſions allotted for them has ceaſed. Theſe deluded people are now purchaſing farms in their native country. Some of them have ſettled at Tioga, where there appears to be apearances of a town and improvements, that will in a little while, it is expected, balance the improvements of the weſtern extremity of the ſtate. We learn further, that the inhabitants of Luzerne county, in the neighbourhood of Wyoming, are peaceable, and obedient to government; and that from the late rapid encreaſe of produce of all kinds on the Suſquehanna, there is reaſon to believe the lands on that river will ſoon become a moſt valuable addition to the commercial reſources of the city of Philadelphia.

There cannot be a more falſe poſition, than that America cannot ſupply as much WOOL as her inhabitants require for cloathing. The old and worn out lands (as they are called) by being appropriated to the raiſing of ſheep, inſtead of grain, would ſoon yield a much larger profit to our farmers than they have ever yet done. The lands would by this means be recovered, and rendered fertile, for no manure is more favourable to land than that which comes from ſheep. An accurate calculation, founded on experiment, has proved, that the culture of *wheat* is much leſs profitable upon old land, than the raiſing of *Sheep*. It would be a real advantage to Pennſylvania, if the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Montgomery were thrown into ſheep-walks, meadow grounds and gardens. The inhabitants of theſe counties would in a ſhort time be able to purchaſe all the grain they uſed, at *half* the price it now coſts them in labor. To render the raiſing ſheep eaſy and profitable, it is to be hoped ſome meaſures will be taken by our legiſlature to leſſen the number of dogs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Britain, to a gentleman reſiding in one of the middle ſtates, dated Feb. 9, 1789.

"Notwithſtanding the immenſe bankruptcies laſt year, yet Britain, to my ſurprize, is in a flouriſhing way. Ireland is alſo riſing faſt, and never was in a more flouriſhing condition, owing to her *extended and increaſing manufactures*, which ſhe has encouraged, not only by *bounties*, but by heavy *protecting duties*.

"The Dublin Society give at leaſt £25000 ſterling per annum in premiums and bounties, and the Truſtees for encouraging fiſheries and manufactories in Scotland, diſtribute about £15000 ſterling per annum. *Mills for ſpinning long and combed wool* have been erected at Derby, Glaſgow, &c. to go by water; and *a mill for ſpinning flax and hemp by water* is erected at Darlington, in the north of England. When this laſt comes to be general, I don't know what the ſpinners of linen yarn in Scotland will do. Corn and flax mills, &c. are erecting, where there is no water to drive them; they are to go by ſteam engines. There are just now models of *jeanies, or little hand machines* to ſpin 40 or 50 threads at a time of *linen yarn*, laid before the Truſtees office here. Cloth now can be wove, by one man, ſeven yards wide, and an attempt is juſt now trying to make looms work by water.

"The improvements making in machinery in Britain *for the reduction of labour* are very many. In a country *ſo full of hands* I think it muſt be *hurtful at laſt*; but in *America* ſuch machines would be *a great benefit*. Your duties on imported goods of 2½, 5 and 7½ per cent. *are ſcarcely equal to our cuſtom houſe fees*. I am hopeful, however, that your new government will be the means of making you more reſpected in Britain, where, though you are their very beſt cuſtomers, their papers are continually loading you with opprobrious names, and deſcribing you as in a very miſerable ſituation.

"The Sunday ſchools have been of great benefit in England and Scotland. The long peace, and no accounts from the fleet that ſailed about two years ago for Botany bay, make the number of vagrants, robbers, &c. in Britain very great. The priſons are full."

The foregoing letter proves to the people of the United States the encreaſing advantages of *manufacturing by machines*, and at this criſis it will be a great public ſatisfaction to hear, that the ingenious MR. ROBERT LESLIE, a native of Maryland, has commenced A MUSEUM in Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of collecting every model, drawing or deſcription of any machine, implement or tool, which is employed in foreign countries in manufactures or the uſeful arts. Mr. Leſlie has been ſome years a member of the reſpectable company of watch and clock-makers in this city, and has given ſeveral proofs of dexterity and ſkill in that curious buſineſs of MECHANISM.

The following is a copy of the memorial to the Aſſembly, now ſubſcribing in the counties and in this city, praying to fix upon the *time and manner* of calling a Convention, in order to accommodate the conſtitution of Pennſylvania to the conſtitution of the United States.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

The MEMORIAL of the Subſcribers, citizens of county,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT your memorialiſts concur in the opinion of the Legiſlature, expreſſed in their reſolution of March the 24th, reſpecting the neceſſity of alterations and amendments being made in the conſtitution of the State at the preſent juncture.

They moreover concur in the opinion, that the power of altering the conſtitution reſides wholly in the PEOPLE, and that they have a right to exerciſe that power in any way, and at any time, they may judge proper.

They therefore requeſt, that the Aſſembly would pleaſe to iſſue a recommendation for electing members of a Convention on the enſuing SECOND TUESDAY of October, to ſit at ſuch time as the Aſſembly ſhall direct, for the purpoſe of accommodating the conſtitution of the State to the government of the United States, and for making ſuch other alterations, as to them ſhall appear neceſſary, in the ſaid conſtitution.

Your memorialiſts further requeſt, that the ſame equal principles which regulate the repreſentation of the people in the General Aſſembly, may be applied to the election of members of the Convention.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, May 15, 1789.

MR. Madiſon obſerved, that it was incompatible with the ſpirit of the Conſtitution and the principles of republicaniſm, to paſs a revenue law unlimited in its duration; eſpecially when the objects for which the income was intended were not defined, and, from the circumſtances of the Union, appropriations could not be conveniently made----that it would juſtly alarm the apprehenſions of the people, ſhould Congreſs paſs a law which might exiſt perpetually for raiſing taxes, ſubject to the adventitious controul and direction of future adminiſtrations, without appropriations, and which might be continued after the oſtenſible motives of their aſſeſſment ſhould ceaſe:----That the Houſe of Repreſentatives was veſted with the ſole power of originally applying to the pockets of the people---that on the retaining this power, inviolate, depended their moſt eſſential rights----that on this account, principally, the democratic branch of the legiſlature conſiſted of the greater number, choſen for a ſhorter period than the other, and conſequently reverted more frequently to the maſs of the citizens---that if there was no limitation ſpecified, however oppreſſive and unequal the operation of the law, it might become perpetual, for it would not be in the power of the repreſentatives to effect an alteration, as the Preſident, with one third of the Senate, at any time might prevent a repeal or alteration of the act---this would render the funds ſo far independent of the people----and they might become a convenience in the hands of ſome future adminiſtration, for the purpoſes of oppreſſion. That the act in its preſent form had been complained of as imperfect-- that experience alone could aſcertain its intrinſic qualities, and *that experience* might forcibly ſuggeſt the neceſſity and importance of alterations and amendments----but without this clauſe it may never be in the power of the Houſe to remedy any defects----and the people would be diveſted of one of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, of which the Houſe of Repreſentatives were the only ſafe and adequate guardians.

Mr. Ames, in reply, ſaid----to judge rightly we muſt conſider the reaſons for the propoſed amendment with attention.

It is ſaid, the money which the impoſt will produce is not appropriated. Are gentlemen afraid that no appropriation will be made, or that it will be improperly made? If they are, it will be a reaſon for delaying the paſſage of the bill; but will not furniſh any for limiting its duration---If they are not afraid of this, as he truſted was the caſe, why urge the objection?

It is ſaid, the act is imperfect: Then let us reviſe and amend it: A bill which ſhall paſs with acknowledged errors will be a great evil in the period to which it is propoſed to confine it. A perpetual law is ſaid to be needleſs, becauſe the occaſion will not laſt ſo long. He thought the public would always have occaſion for a revenue, and thinking of the high duties as he did, he believed the revenue would fall ſhort; and if the act was to laſt until the money raiſed by it ſhould pay the public debt, it might as well be made perpetual.

But let us attend to ſubſtance more than ſound. What is meant by temporary and perpetual? No law is really perpetual: A temporary act is made *pro hac vice*, or by way of experiment: If the act is bad, ſeveral years is too long to ſuffer it to laſt.

Three different periods have been propoſed for its duration: One year---ſeveral years---and until the public debts ſhall be paid.

One year may be proper for an experiment: but is it no evil to go over this ground again? Is it deſirable or ſafe to revive the topics of diſtinct intereſts and partial politics once a year? Will it not protract our ſeſſion and augment our expences? If it is limited to ſeveral years, will it be poſſible to re-loan the foreign debt on the credit of ſuch precarious funds? Other nations have mortgaged their taxes for their debts. A part of our foreign debt muſt be provided for; with a permanent revenue, it is probable it might be re-loaned at a reduced intereſt. The ſame advantage might be expected in providing for the other debts, could this government ſecure the creditor on good ground with a fund which a few years might annihilate. He conſidered the advantage of credit: It had made Britain powerful and rich: A deſpotiſm could not have it, nor could a pure democracy---but a wiſe *republican* government ought to have and might have it---and how? An act not limited ſhould be in force until repealed: The revenues, if pledged, could not be taken away but by a poſitive act of injuſtice and fraud, to which the two Houſes muſt aſſent, and the Preſident would have his voice: It was three to one, therefore, that it would not happen, and the creditor might truſt this government as ſafely as any in the world; but an act which would expire of itſelf afforded leſs ground of confidence; for it was a mere neglect or omiſſion of an act, for which the tenth part of the objections made againſt this bill would furniſh a pretext: The mere diſagreement of the Houſes would prevent it; and thoſe who had ſeen how difficult it was to procure the aſſent of this Houſe to the bill, would not be ſanguine that another ſhould paſs at a future period: Had we not ſuffered from this cauſe ſeverely already? It is aſked, ſhall we part with the power? If the act is limited, in fact the power is limited---and it is the power to ſave the public honor and public money that is limited: We are adviſed to hold the purſe ſtrings carefully, and ſo we ought: But whoſe money do we hold? We are told that foreigners will ſeize our ſhips for their debts; and if the money is due to them, why ſhould we hold it? What honeſt reaſon can we have for withholding it? Limiting the act will carry diſtruſt in the face of it---and we ſhall be obliged to pay for that diſtruſt; as the act may be repealed or amended, as experience may direct, there ſeems to be no good reaſon for limiting its exiſtence---He was againſt all temporary expedients, and wiſhed to make the act commenſurate with the public neceſſity which called for it.

Mr. Page obſerved, that he thought it inconſiſtent, that gentlemen, who had oppoſed the bill in every ſtage of its progreſs through the Houſe, ſhould now be ſtrenuous for its being perpetual---for his part he had his doubts, as to the eligibility of ſome articles, and for that reaſon there ought to be a limited period to its exiſtence---he was for a fair experiment of the bill however, as it did not appear that greater harmony of ſentiment was attainable at preſent---but if in the operation it would be found pernicious, he could not conceive the propriety of putting it out of the power of the Houſe to correct the evils it may produce.

Mr. Ames replied, that the amendment now moved for was he believed totally unexpected to almoſt every gentleman in the Houſe-- for his part he had always ſuppoſed that the ſyſtem was to have been permanent, and commenſurate to the object---upon this principle he had combated thoſe parts of the bill with ſome degree of energy which he conceived unfavorable-- becauſe he wiſhed to make the bill as faultleſs as poſſible, conſidering its indefinite exiſtence as the natural reſult of a deſire to make adequate proviſion for the public exigencies, and ſupport for the government.----Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 16, 1789.

Mr. Seney preſented an act of the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, offering to Congreſs the excluſive juriſdiction of ten miles ſquare, in any part of that State, for the permanent ſeat of the Fœderal Government.

Mr. Silveſter preſented a petition of Donald Campbell, praying a reimburſment of monies expended by him on account of the United States during the late war.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition from John Fenno, ſoliciting the printing in the Gazette of the United States, the acts, reſolutions, &c. of the houſe.

The conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's amendment to the impoſt bill was then reſumed---It being intimated that the Yeas and Nays would be called for---an animated debate enſued---in which the ſubſtance of yeſterday's obſervations was recapitulated, and many new ſentiments were added. In ſupport of the amendment it was ſaid, that the eſtabliſhment of the public credit depended upon a regular and permanent ſyſtem of honeſt policy, and the virtue of the government---that we ought not to ſuppoſe that a future legiſlature would be leſs virtuous than the preſent---that it was but juſt to ſuppoſe that there will always exiſt a diſpoſition in the Fœderal Legiſlature to do juſtice; and if this ſhould be the caſe, public credit will always be eſtabliſhed in whatever manner funds might be provided, and that no aſſigned period or any act without limitation would effect this object without this diſpoſition,---that it would not be wiſe to put too much power in the hands of the Senate, as the time for which they were elected rendered them almoſt independent of the people.

It was further obſerved, that the national debt was already placed on as ſolid principles, as a legiſlative act could eſtabliſh it, that it was in fact better founded than that of any other country; for it had been made part of the national compact; that the general character of a people, and not its particular legiſlative acts, were the objects of attention to foreign creditors---That nothing could juſtify an immutable law but extraordinary circumſtances, circumſtances which would render ſuch a law always equally neceſſary---that every act of a perpetual nature narrowed the power of the houſe, and transferred it to the executive and a minority of the Senate.

On the other hand it was contended, that merely not aſſigning a limited period to an act did not neceſſarily make it perpetual---that in order to this an expreſs declaration to that effect was requiſite---that every act muſt be deficient in proportion as it fell ſhort of being commenſurate to its object --that the public credit could be eſtabliſhed only by providing funds which in all events ſhould be fully ſufficient to anſwer the demands of the public creditors---that temporary ſyſtems, dependent upon the breath of an Aſſembly, could not be conſidered in this point of light---that this clauſe would defeat all the ſalutary effects deſigned by the ſyſtem------that notwithſtanding alluſions had been frequently made to the Britiſh Parliamentary proceedings, yet it was conceived that no precedents of limited revenue law could be produced---that it would be transferring the imbecility of the old confederation to the new ſyſtem---that if we wiſh to have the evidences of our public debt of any value, it is our duty to eſtabliſh a permanent adequate proviſion---that it was neceſſary in this way to give evidence of our diſpoſition and ability to pay our debts---that foreigners would be ſcrupulouſly attentive to our public acts, and draw their concluſions accordingly---that natives and foreigners had ſuffered ſufficiently by their confidence, and we ought to ſuppoſe that they would be more cautious for the future-- that it could not rationally be expected that a temporary ſyſtem would inſpire a reſpect and confidence in the government, or give it the neceſſary energy and conſequence among the people.

The motion was then varied by Mr. Madiſon, but after ſome further obſervation the original amendment was put, and carried in the affirmative; and the Yeas and Nays entered on the Journals, as follows.

For the motion,---Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Bland, Mr. Burk, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Coles, Mr. Contee, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Gale, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Grout, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Muhlenburgh, Mr. Page, Mr. Parker, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Renſſeller, Mr. Seney, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, *Maryland*, Mr. Smith, *South-Carolina*, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Sylveſter, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Vining, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. White, Mr. Wynkoop.----41.

Againſt the motion,---Mr. Ames, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Sinnickſon, Mr. Thatcher.---8.

The clauſe for limitation being annexed to the bill, it was agreed that it ſhould continue and be in force from the fifteenth of June next, till the firſt of June, 1796. The bill then paſſed the Houſe, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

MONDAY, May 18, 1789.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committe of the whole, on the ſecond reading of the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The object of this bill being a temporary arrangement, applying the revenue ſyſtems already extant in the ſeveral ſtates to the purpoſes of the Union---and in thoſe ſtates where no ſuch regulations exiſted, directing the adoption of the laws of a neighbouring ſtate.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. White and Mr. Vining, ſeverally objected to the bill, as incompetent to the purpoſes intended---as radically bad---as creating inſurmountable difficulties, owing to various rates and modes of impoſt, and its collection in the ſeveral ſtates---It would cauſe an interference with the pre-conceived maxims of particular ſtates, by making the laws of one the rule of conduct for another---it would ſanction the receiving a depreciated paper medium, and other regulations of ſome of the ſtates, which were inconſiſtent with the conſtitution.

It was therefore moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and the bill lie on the table---this motion was ſeconded, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for laying a tax on ſlaves imported into the United States, prior to the year 1808.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution.

The Houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the joint committee reſpecting the rules to be obſerved by the two Houſes for the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs, and regulating the mode of preſenting addreſſes, &c. to the Preſident of the United States---and having diſcuſſed and amended ſeveral paragraphs, the committee roſe, and the Chairman having reported progreſs, the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1789.

A meſſage was read from the Senate, informing that they had appointed Mr. Lee a committee, to join with a committee on the part of the Houſe, to preſent to the Preſident the engroſſed bill, regulating the taking of certain oaths. The Houſe voted a concurrence, and Mr. Parker and Mr. Floyd were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Boudinot, according to previous notice, introduced a reſolve, in which the firſt object was the eſtabliſhment of an office of Finance, agreeably to the conſtitution; the ſuperintendance and direction of which ſhould be committed to an officer, to be entitled "The Secretary of Finances for the United States."

Mr. Benſon propoſed a reſolve as an amendment, that it ſhould firſt be determined how many departments there ſhould be, and propoſed a reſolution, that there ſhould be three, viz.

The Department of Foreign Affairs,
The Department of the Treaſury, and
The War Department---

To theſe it was propoſed by Mr. Vining, to add a fourth, viz. The Secretary of the United States for the Domeſtic Department.

After ſome converſation upon the amendment, Mr. Boudinot withdrew his propoſition for the preſent, after which Mr. Madiſon propoſed a reſolution, which Mr. Benſon conſented ſhould ſupercede that introduced by him---it was to this effect---That to aid the Supreme Executive in the diſcharge of his important truſt, there ſhould be three ſubordinate departments eſtabliſhed, viz.

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of the Treaſury.

The Secretary of the United States for the War Department.

The reſpective heads of theſe departments to be nominated by the Preſident, and appointed by him with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and be removed by the Preſident alone---The addition of the Domeſtic Department was again propoſed.

The queſtion whether there ſhould be three departments paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative.

It was then propoſed to ſtrike out the words "with the advice and conſent of the Senate," as an unneceſſary clauſe---This was voted in the affirmative---The laſt clauſe, "to be *removed by the Preſident*," occaſioned a very long and intereſting debate. It was then moved, that "with the advice and conſent of the Senate" ſhould be added after the word "PRESIDENT,"---in the laſt clauſe; this was negatived, and the vote being taken on the whole, as amended, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The ſecond article, viz. "Secretary of the United States for the Department of the Treaſury," was the next in order: when it was moved, that the further conſideration of the reſolve ſhould be poſtponed---This being ſeconded, the committee roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs.

The joint committee appointed to determine upon the ſubject of news-papers, and to receive propoſals for executing the public printing, reported in part to this effect---That it was expedient to diminiſh the number of papers which it had been cuſtomary to have handed in to the members of Congreſs, and, therefore, that every member be furniſhed with one paper only, at the public charge, each member to take ſuch paper as he may think proper---This report to lie on the table. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1789.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice, that on Friday next he would move for the Houſe to go into a committee to determine the allowance to be made to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the arrangement of the great departments of the Executive. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The queſtion on the ſubject of the Treaſury Department, whether there ſhould be one or ſeveral officers at the head of it, occaſioned a very long and intereſting debate. From the unavoidable abſence of the printer during the proceedings of this day, he is rendered unable to give ſuch an account of this debate in detail, as is neceſſary for the complete ſatisfaction of the public. He gives the preſent ſketch from the information which his friends have afforded him.

Mr. Gerry opened the debate by a deſcription of the difficulties which would attend ſuch a department under the adminiſtration of an individual.---He took up and examined the detail of the powers and duties propoſed by the mover of the reſolution, to be annexed to the office of Secretary for the Treaſury Department, and thought they were too numerous and complicated to be diſcharged and executed by any one man whom the United States afforded.

He then went into a train of obſervations, to ſhew the danger of corruption in an office filled by a ſingle man poſſeſſed of ſuch great controuling and uncontroulable powers: Whereas a number of Commiſſioners, poſſeſſing equal authority, would be a mutual check to each other, and corruption would be thereby rendered more difficult.

He obſerved further, that the conſtitution had provided, in the Senate, a Council to adviſe the Preſident in the execution of government, but that the creation of a Financier, with all the ſplendour and powers of office, would be the eſtabliſhment of a Miniſtry, which would be a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of the Executive.

He then moved for an amendment to the reſolution, by ſtriking out that part relative to a Secretary for the Treaſury Department, and ſubſtituting a clauſe for the appointment of a Board of Commiſſioners.

Mr. Gerry was followed and oppoſed by Mr. Wadſworth, who confined himſelf to the proving the ſuperiority which ſingle men of abilities poſſeſſed over boards, in the tranſaction of public buſineſs. He reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of Boards of Commiſſioners in general, and eſpecially the late Board of Treaſury, not becauſe they were deficient in integrity and talents, but becauſe there was a radical vice in the very nature and principles of thoſe inſtitutions, which was productive of perpetual obſtructions in the tranſaction of affairs, of want of harmony, and that deciſion and diſpatch which were the ſoul and ſpirit of public buſineſs.

He drew a compariſon between the conduct of the late Financier and the Board of Treaſury; and ſaid, that the parallel was entirely to the advantage of the former in every point of view. Under the adminiſtration of that man, public buſineſs had been conducted with a ſimplicity, accuracy and diſpatch, which ſaved our finances from deſtruction. Immenſe ſavings had been made in all the departments, civil and military, over which he had had any controul, and which before had been in ſuch a ſtate of diſtraction. Under the adminiſtration of the late Commiſſioners, the finances had been in a ſtate of darkneſs and confuſion. Uncertanty, indeciſion and weakneſs appeared in all their tranſactions.---He ſpoke from experience. The difficulties and delays he had met with in doing buſineſs with boards, conviced him that there was ſome great defect in their formation which was incurable.

Mr. Benſon ſupported the ſame ſide of the queſtion. He obſerved that all the arguments reſpecting the danger of corruption, &c. would extend to the heads of all departments as well as the treaſury. It would extend to the Preſident himſelf.

The debate was continued by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Boudinot, the latter of whom ſpoke largely. Theſe oppoſed the amendment; and Mr. Bland ſupported it.

The queſtion was put upon the amendment, which was negatived without a diſſenting vote.

Mr. Bland then moved, that a clauſe ſhould be added, inſtituting a board of treaſury, under the ſuperintendance of the financier. He had before, in the courſe of the debate, obſerved, that he was not oppoſed to the creating a miniſter of the finances, who ſhould have a general ſuperintendance over the finance eſtabliſhment, and be veſted with the power of deviſing, forming and recommending ſyſtems for the improvement of the revenue; but he wiſhed he might not poſſeſs any immediate controul over the revenue itſelf. He wiſhed he might have no authority or agency whatever in the receipts and diſburſements of money: For ſuch purpoſes as theſe, he thought a board was neceſſary---a board who ſhould poſſeſs powers which could not ſafely be truſted with an individual in ſo elevated a ſtation as the financier.

On this motion the queſtion was put and loſt.

A queſtion was then taken, whether this officer ſhould be removable by the Preſident, and carried.

After this a queſtion was taken, whether there ſhould be a department of war, at the head of which ſhould be an officer, to be called the ſecretary for the department of war, which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Vining then moved, that there ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed a department for domeſtic affairs, at the head of which, &c. He ſupported his motion by a number of obſervations, pointing out the expediency of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Benſon objected---He thought it would be proper to poſtpone this part of the eſtabliſhment to a future time. How-

ever extenſive the object of ſuch an office might be, he was not ſure that the office itſelf was neceſſary. The duties which would properly come under this department he conceived might be divided and diſtributed among the other departments. For inſtance, all domeſtic matters which related to the revenue might be managed by the treaſury department. All domeſtic matters of a military nature might be conducted by the ſecretary at war. If, however, a diſtinct department ſhould be found neceſſary, it could be eſtabliſhed at any time.

To this Mr. Vining replied, by enumerating a number of objects which could not come within the management of either department, ſuch as the numerous and increaſing objects of a territorial nature, and the extenſive correſpondence between the fœderal government and its weſtern dependencies. He alſo mentioned the propriety of inſtituting this office for the authentication of public inſtruments of every kind. At preſent there was no office to affix the ſeal of government to the numerous acts which would take place relative to domeſtic regulations.

To this idea of Mr. Vining it was anſwered, that for the purpoſe of authenticating public acts by ſeal, there would undoubtedly be an officer appointed; but it would be very improper to eſtabliſh a great department, with a large ſalary, to perform ſuch an inconſiderable duty. An officer would probably be created in proper time, with a ſalary proportionate to the extent and importance of the object.

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

The object of this reſolution reſpecting theſe great offices is only to afford a general direction to a ſpecial committee yet to be appointed, whoſe buſineſs it will be to digeſt and report an arrangement in detail for the executive department.

An ACT *for laying a* DUTY *on* GOODS, WARES, *and* MERCHANDIZES *imported into the* UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of Government, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes imported:

BE it enacted by the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, ſhall be laid on the following Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions of any ſtate or kingdom having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon,	12
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, imported from the European dominions of ſuch ſtate or kingdom, per gallon,	10
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatſoever, per gallon,	15
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gallon,	12
On molaſſes, per gallon,	5
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	25
On all other wines, per gallon,	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,	8
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen,	25
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair,	10
On cables, for every 112 lb.	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On all ſteel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt, per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	50
On coal, per buſhel,	3
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh, per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	10
On all other teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	10
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	15
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	30
On all other green teas, per lb.	18
On all looking glaſſes, window, and other glaſs, except black quart bottles, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all china, ſtone and earthen ware, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery, ready made,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all bruſhes,	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors,	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage or parts thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, 5 per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except, as follows:

Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſixty cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the duties paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandizes, as aforeſaid, ſhall be returned or diſcharged, upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandizes, as ſhall, within twelve months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of pickled fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of ſalted proviſions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum diſtilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the ſame, in conſideration of the duty on the importation of the melaſſes from which the ſaid rum ſhall have been diſtilled, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act, ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandizes, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16.

Read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Montgomery, Bunyan, from London; brig Aurora, Tweed, Liverpool; ſloop Elizabeth, Muſlin, Turk's Iſland; Dolphin, Burdet, Baltimore; Cynthia, Bowel, St. Bartholomew; and Hawk, Parker, Turk's Iſland.

Capt. Cochran, on his paſſage from Curacoa to this port, on the 18th inſtant, in lat. 31, fell in with and ſpoke the ſhip Caſtle Douglaſs, Henry Cooper, maſter, from London to Charleſton, out ſix weks, all well on board.

Advices of a late date from Europe inform---That in conſequence of the loſs of Oczakow, a violent inſurrection had been raiſed in Conſtantinople, which, after having raged violently for three days, had been calmed by the publication of a plan of operations for next campaign; according to which, Turkey will have 500,000 men in arms, who will be divided into three principal armies; the Sultan himſelf, at the head of one, to enter Hungary, and beſiege Buda; Prince Selem, at the head of another, to enter the Bannat and beſiege Temeſwar; and the third to paſs through the Ukraine, join a Poliſh army of 100,000 men, penetrate to Peterſburgh, and deſtroy the Ruſſian empire---proviſions were very ſcarce at Conſtantinople, owing to the loſs of the Crimea and troubles which had broke out in Egypt——That a ſtrong confederacy had been formed in Germany, conſiſting of ſeveral of the German electors, amongſt which were the electors of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria and Pfaltz; it is aſſerted they can bring 200,000 men into the field; and ſhould they be drawn into the war, that they will oppoſe the Emperor.---That the King of Pruſſia was retrenching the public expences in every department.

That the king of Sweden, in an addreſs to the ſtates of that kingdom, a few days previous to his cauſing ſeveral of the nobility to be arreſted, ſaid, "I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at ſovereignty, and that, ſhould even the continuation of the preſent tumult force me to exerciſe it, I will only do it for the occaſion. I hold it as a duty to myſelf to puniſh thoſe who wiſh to wreſt the ſceptre from my hands; nor will I permit a faction to favour the views of the enemy, by delaying time."-----That 13 ſail of the line were ordered to be equipped for ſea at Cronſtadt as faſt as poſſible, to join the Ruſſians---That the Auſtrian troops were ordered to quit their winter quarters and form the different camps as ſoon as poſſible; thoſe in Tranſilvania and Moldavia to be ready for marching on the ſhorteſt notice---That great rejoicings had been made throughout England on his Britannic Majeſty's recovery; that ſeveral noblemen, who had ſpoken againſt miniſtry on the Regency bill, were diſmiſſed from their places; and that the Judges had given it as their opinion, that "it is treaſon to aſſert either orally or in print, that his Majeſty's mind is deranged, that he is not in a capacity to act as ſovereign of the Britiſh empire."

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JONN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 2d day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground---No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Houſe, a new Brick Back-Building, a Smith's Shop, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in breadth on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid about 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by Caleb Creſſon's lot of Ground, ſouthward by other ground of David Neiſs, and weſtward by John Fiſs's ground; ſubject to a yearly rent or ſum of ſixteen dollars, payable to Joſhua Creſſon, &c.

No. 2. Alſo a two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Kitchen, and a Frame Stable, with a Lot of Ground on which the ſame is erected, ſituate on the north ſide of a 20 feet alley, called Creſſon's alley, leading out of Fifth-ſtreet into Sixth-ſtreet, and between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid alley about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by ſaid alley, weſtward by John Fiſs's ground, northward by the aforeſaid lot, and eaſtward by Joſeph Creſſon's ground, with the free uſe of the aforeſaid alley. Taken in execution as the property of David Neiſs, and to be ſold by

Philad. May 22, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

THE Members of the St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requeſted to attend their *Quarterly Meeting*, at Mr. *Byrnes's*, in Fronr-ſtreet, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. GAVIN HAMILTON, jun. *Secretary.*

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling, at their Store in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, Jeans, ſtripes, printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c. &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the firſt of January laſt,

ALL thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers only; and thoſe who have demands on them are deſired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and ſold by them as uſual. 4w.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Land, viz.

No. 1. One three ſtory brick houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, in this city, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet, 17 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth about 52 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground of David Evans, on the north by Pear-ſtreet, on the ſouth by St. Paul's church, and on the weſt by ground of Samuel Emlen; ſubject to a ground rent of 18 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum, payable to Samuel Emlen, his heirs and aſſigns.

No. 2. Alſo one two ſtory frame meſſuage, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware aforeſaid, between Arch and Race ſtreets, containing in front about 12 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches, (more or leſs) bounded on the ſouth by Sturgis's ground, on the weſt by Gueſt's ground, on the north by Pratt's ground, and on the ſouth by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid: ſubject to a ground rent of £. 1 5 0 per annum.

No. 3. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two ſtory brick meſſuage now in the tenure of Henry Apker, clear of ground-rent, bounded on the ſouth by Nobe-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of William Shippen (now of William Henry) on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, and on the north by other ground of ſaid William Henry.

No. 4. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two Story brick meſſuage now in the tenure of Henry Apkor, clear of ground rent, adjoining the above deſcribed lot, with good cellars under each.

No. 5. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two ſtory brick and ſtone meſſuage, and a good cellar underneath, bounded on the north by ground of ------ Shoemaker, on the eaſt by ground of William Henry, on the ſouth by the laſt deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, late in the tenure of John Moor.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, now in the tenure of John Moore, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded as the laſt deſcribed lot, with a brick and ſtone meſſuage, and a good cellar underneath.

No. 7. One two ſtory brick houſe and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door from Market-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth to Water-ſtreet, with a commodious vault the width of the houſe, running nearly half-way acroſs Front-ſtreet, on a level with Water-ſtreet, and a cellar in Water-ſtreet, in the tenure of Ambroſe Vaſſe, bounded on the north by Charles White's meſſuage and lot, on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by John Duffield's meſſuage and lot, and on the Weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 8. A piece of Meadow-Ground, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip, on Ark-lane, now in the tenure of Benjamin Hughes, containing upwards of four acres, about one mile and a half from the city, fit for good paſture or meadow, with a ſmall ſummer houſe on it; bounded by lands of Charles White, and late James Benezet's, and on the road to Philadelphia: Taken in execution as the property of William Henry, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt on Penn-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town, No. 22, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward partly by a lot of ground of Iſaac Wickerſham, and partly by an entry or paſſage which lies between the ſaid Wickerſham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be ſold; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Paul Kerber, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 132, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the ſaid Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of ground marked in the ſaid plan No. 133, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforeſaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by JAMES FEW.

THE Members of the *Library Company of Philadelphia* are requeſted to attend a general meeting, to be held at the Company's Rooms in the Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the firſt of June next, at *three o'clock* in the afternoon, to conſider the propriety of procuring a lot, erecting a ſuitable building for the Library, and diſpoſing of ſome of the property of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
May 9, 1789. WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

The Copartnerſhip of
Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.
Being expired this day,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.
Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD and ſilver watches, japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and ſhears, ſurveyors chains, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, Turkey oil ſtones. Alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind neceſſary in that buſineſs. †

Seth & Iſaac Willis,
At their STORE in Front and Water-ſtreets, firſt door below the Drawbridge---
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

Madeira, Liſbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.
Jamaica Spirits.	
Weſt India and New England	RUM.
Brandy.	
Gin.	
Anniſeed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.	
Molaſſes.	
Coffee.	
Chocolate.	
Indigo.	
Cotton.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.
Whet-ſtones.	
Sweet Oil.	
Almonds.	
Rice.	
Seives aſſorted.	
Corks.	
Ginger.	
Chalk.	
Candles, mould and dipt.	
Soap caſtile white and brown.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.
Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado	SUGARS.
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Pepper.	
Alſpice.	
Mace.	
Cinnamon.	
Nutmegs.	
Cloves.	
Figs.	
Raiſins.	
Prunes.	
Sugar Candy.	
Citron.	
Muſtard.	
Starch.	
Snuff and Tobacco.	
Flints.	
Barley.	
Madder.	
Copperas.	
Allom.	
Alſpice.	
Brimſtone.	
Powder and Shot.	
Bed Cords and Lacing.	
Plough Lines.	
Traces, &c. &c.	

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by
JOHN FRY,
At his STORE in Third, near Arch-ſtreet,
A complete Aſſortment of
Printed Cottons and *Iriſh Linens.*

Amongſt his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other ſorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

Northampton, April 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-town, a certain undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract of land, ſituate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermoſt head waters of Wallenpawback, interſected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the eaſterly ſide of the Mooſick ridge, containing 25000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, by
† GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Colonel Robert Robinſon, late of Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to
† THOMAS WRIGHT, ALEXANDER HUGHES, } Adminiſtrators.
May 19.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Suſſex county, ſtate of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about ſix feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a ſtout beard, very ſurly look, a ſcar on his noſe, much like a pit of the ſmall pox, another ſcar on his wriſt, which has been burnt or ſcalded, ſuppoſed to have a ſcar on his forehead, but not certain, ſubject to give ſhort anſwers; had on and took with him, when he left his maſter in September 1788, a ſurtout coat, of a light colour, ſtained with tar, a claret coloured ſhort coat, better than half worn, ſtriped blue and white home ſpun waiſtcoat, red checkered trowſers. Any perſon taking up ſaid fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have the above reward, by ¶
FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †
May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
Charles Ciſt, *Printer,*
In Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; alſo to be had of the principal Bookſellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;
Or, the UNHAPPY HEIRESS,
A *TRAGEDY*---IN FIVE ACTS,
Tranſlated from the German,
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Leſſing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This tranſlation was attempted at the requeſt of a friend; and the many virtuous ſentiments and excellent leſſons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford uſeful inſtruction, and will, from the nature of the diſtreſs, be particularly intereſting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has obſerved, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme ſenſibility with the utmoſt delicacy; and this ſentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by thoſe who underſtand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dreſs. If in this I have failed, I muſt claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his diſappointment will certainly be leſs than mine. Thoſe who read for the purpoſe of diſcovering faults will not be diſpleaſed, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a tranſlation, without venturing to depart from the ſenſe of the author, except in a very few inſtances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and ſoftening ſome expreſſions, are amongſt the greateſt liberties I have taken.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the ſecond day of May, 1789, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubiſe, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, freſh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet veſt, near the ſame colour. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid apprentice, in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
JOEL MILLER, jun.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
REAPING SICKLES,
Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to diſpoſe of, in either ſmall or large quantities, on the moſt reaſonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in ſmall and large quantities, alſo moſt kinds of other Blackſmiths work. §
Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by
JACOB PARKE,
On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Three Hundred Dozen of
Graſs and Cradling Scythes,
And a large aſſortment of Sickles,
Either *warranted* or *unwarranted,*
Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory,*

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.
3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Drugs and Medicines,
WITH A VARIETY OF
Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*
Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,
And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by
Townſend Speakman,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,
Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*
On very low terms by the quantity.
MEDICINE CHESTS
Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.
May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.
TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by
§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M Guire, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by
‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff

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Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.
The higheſt Price given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Tin Ware Manufactory.
JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.